

SEVENTH YEAR.

A NEW AND A CORRECT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION CONTINUED IN THIS NUMBER

PRICE, 10 CENTS

THE BRITISH CALIFORNIAN

March, 1904

REPRESENTATIVE PAPER OF 95,000 BRITISH-BORN RESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BRITISH SOCIETIES.



BALMORAL CASTLE, SCOTLAND.

The British-Californian Publishing Co.

927 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

New York Office: The Fisher Special Agency; 150 Nassau Street.

London Office: Smith's Newspaper Agency



B.

100 FLEET STREET



ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Transacts the Largest Fire Insurance Business of any Company in the World. Funds Over \$53,000,000.00
ROLLA V. WATT, Manager Pacific Coast Department
 Royal Insurance Building, Pine and Sansome Sts., S. F.

EDWARD BROWN & SONS
 411-413 CALIFORNIA STREET

Svea Insurance Co., of Sweden
 American Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, Etc.

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$18,000,000

Fire and Accident Insurance Royal Exchange Assurance OF LONDON

Assets exceed \$25,000,000 Losses Paid, \$189,000,000
FRANK W. DICKSON, Manager
 501 Montgomery Street San Francisco

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
 London office, 60 Lombard Street, E. C. New York office, 16 Exchange Place.
 Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER \$70,000,000.
 Branches of the Bank: British Columbia, 12; Yukon Ter., 2; Manitoba and N. W. T., 18; Eastern Canada, 65; United States, 5.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, COR. CALIFORNIA AND SANSOME STS.

Pacific Saw Manufacturing Co.

110-116 BEALE ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Saws and Machine Knives of Every Description On Hand, or Made to Order. Sole Manufacturers of the Hatch Pruning Saw.

The Improved Davis VERTICAL FEED Sewing Machines

Also good Second-hand Machines of other makes, cheap. All kinds Repaired and Guaranteed. Telephone Brown 773.

W. E. JACKSON

612 Montgomery St., near Clay, San Francisco

BOOKS, OLD AND NEW. Libraries Bought. School Books

HOLMES BOOK CO.

SAN FRANCISCO STORES

731-733 Mission Street

1149 Market St.

Bet. Seventh & Eighth
 Los Angeles Store, 257 S. Main Street

LOOKING BACKWARD!

May be a pleasing pastime for some people, but Irvine Bros., Grocers, take more pleasure in looking forward to the time when all the readers of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN will be found amongst their patrons. Four stores

1302 POLK, 570-572 HOWARD, 1448 STOCKTON,
 308-310 FOURTH, San Francisco.

FOR TICKETS TO AND FROM

The Old Country

BY THE BEST LINES AT LOWEST RATES;
 AND FOR DRAFTS ON PRINCIPAL CITIES..

GO TO **Thos. Cook & Son**

CHIEF OFFICE,
 LUDGATE CIRCUS
 LONDON, ENG.

621 Market St.

San Francisco

CONTINENTAL

Building and Loan Association OF CALIFORNIA

Established in 1889

Subscribed capital	-	-	-	\$12,000,000 00
Paid in Capital	-	-	-	2,000,000 00
Profit and Reserve Fund	-	-	-	250,000 00
Monthly Income	-	-	-	over 100,000 00

ITS PURPOSE IS

To help its members to build homes, also to make loans on improved property, the members giving first liens on their real estate as security.

To help its Stockholders to earn from 8 to 12 per cent. interest on their stock, and allow them to open deposit accounts bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

HOME OFFICE:

301 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WM. CORBIN,

Secretary and General Manager

ASBESTOS GOODS



Asbestos Steam Pipe and Boiler Covering

Also the following goods in Asbestos: Paper, Board, Stove Lining, Packings (Fibre and Plastic), Stove Mats, Griddles, Iron Stands, Etc. Asbestos Tablecloths, Fire Curtains and Asbestos goods of all descriptions. Send for list.

A. CARR

23 Byington St. (Bet. Ellis and O'Farrell,) San Francisco
 Near Fillmore

'PHONE STEINER 1891

California Umbrella Works

TELEPHONE JOHN 2491

120 STOCKTON ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Between O'Farrell and Geary Streets

Umbrellas and Parasols

WALKING CANES, ETC.

Repairing and Re-covering Neatly Done at Low Prices.
 Country Orders Promptly Attended to.

JAMES PAPINA, Prop. Formerly of 3 GRANT AVE.



SPRATTS PATENT



DOG BISCUITS REMEDIES SOAP

"Sanitas" Disinfectants

Factory and Offices

NEWARK, N. J.

Branches - ST. LOUIS, MO.

AND

1324 Valencia St.

Send for free copy of "DOG CULTURE."

San Francisco, Cal.

LASH'S BITTERS TONIC LAXATIVE

DR. O'DONNELL'S MINERAL SPRINGS, GLEN ELLEN, CAL., have unsurpassed curative properties. Situation and climate ideal. Write for terms. Dr. O'Donnell, 1021 1/2 Market St., San Francisco.

The British-Californian

VOL. XIV, No. 6. SAN FRANCISCO. MARCH, 1904

A MONTHLY RECORD OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS.
NON-SECTARIAN IN RELIGION. NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

Subscription: To Any Part of the World.....\$1.00 per year
Single Copies, 10 cents. For Sale by all Newsdealers

Entered at the San Francisco postoffice as second class matter.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Business Office, 927 Market Street.....Phone Mint 1531

GREAT BRITAIN made no mistake in her choice of fighting partner in the Far East.

THE sugar production of the world in 1903 was 12,657,000 tons. India led the countries with an output of 3,000,000 tons.

DAVITT and his crew are now valiantly helping the Russians in the same manner that they helped the Boers—with their brave and capable MOUTHS.

RUSSIA reckons on Germany as an ally in case of need, according to advices from St. Petersburg. Russia is foolish, as the sad Boers can tell.

THE war editor must have been doing the society column in a contemporary the other day when the news was given out that "an engagement has taken place between Mr. — and Miss —."

THE Portland *Oregonian* says editorially: "The other day we printed a letter from an Irishman, defending Russia and censuring Great Britain and Japan. The Irish generally are that way. Scratch an Irishman and you find a Russian. It is anything to beat England."

IT is said that the Russian gives a slow suspicious frown and opines that without doubt Britain is "at the bottom of it." He is wrong, of course; but he is hard to suit. Doubtless he will be none the better pleased when he is given cause to opine that his ancient friend is "at the top of it."

ALONG with other surprises of the war may be placed the magic-like disappearance of a certain "traditional friendship." Nothing in the "now you see it, and now you don't see it" line has ever been more sudden and mystifying. If not an age of miracles, verily it is one of marvels!

MICHAEL DAVITT, the Irish "patriot," says the sympathies of himself and all Irishmen are with the Czar's country. This will go a long way toward convincing persons of unbiased mind that the Czar's country is in the wrong—and very much so, for Davitt's sympathies were never known to be on the side of right and justice.

MORE than sixty thousand families were evicted in New York City last year because they could not pay rent. "The rack-renting period in Ireland," remarks a Southern paper, "which awakened world-wide sympathy, could show nothing like this."

Remarks from Peter Yorke are in order. And let him remember that many of these evicting New York landlords once upon a time figured among Erin's cruelly evicted tenants.

JAPAN'S brilliant and daring feat at Port Arthur at the opening of the war reminds one of the deeds of Nelson. It was a bold attempt to make the first blow a crushing one, and while the attempt was only partly successful, events may prove that it decided the war. Russia staggered under it, and has not yet recovered her feet. Her hollow pretenses of preparedness were exposed by the stroke and her prestige fell the world over—never again to be what it was, no matter what later successes may be hers. The bullying Goliath of the East had met his David.

THE Japanese in California have given the world a lesson in patriotism. The San Francisco colony has already raised \$25,000 to aid Japan in its struggle, and everywhere even the poorest subjects of the Mikado are contributing their mite. A people having such homogeneity, and the sentiment of loyalty so thoroughly ingrained, cannot fail to be one day great.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) observes that in the Crimean War, and in the last Turkish War, Russia astonished the world by the comparatively insignificant number of troops she was able to put into the field at the decisive moment. A similar surprise, it would seem, is in store for the world now. Russia has the men, but no adequate system of mobilization.

DAVITT once again sees "British India at the mercy of Russia's overwhelming military power."

For a man who is always "seeing things," Davitt is strangely blind to the piteous figure Russia just now cuts trying to get her "overwhelming military power" over obstacles certainly less formidable than those she would encounter on the rocky road to India.

THE trade journals of the country find good cause for satisfaction in the increase in American exports of \$123,900,000 in 1903. For the consolation of the European competitor, however, who is told that he is being outstripped, it may be pointed out that over \$88,000,000 of this increase was represented by cotton—and not by more cotton, but by the higher price which this staple is now bringing.

THAT Irish-American "brigade" (sixty men and a boy) met with some disappointment in South Africa—but *nil desperandum*; a chance opens in the East.

The Japs are a kindly people, and there is no reason to fear that the harsh experience the brigade met with at the hands of the brutal British (that of being routed from their holes in the rocks and their whisky jugs taken) will be repeated.

GREAT BRITAIN has taken energetic steps to be in readiness to meet any complications that may arise out of the conflict in Manchuria. France is being closely watched, and is surrounded as far as water will permit by British gunboats. The Canadian forts have been put in fighting trim, and the promise of 100,000 men to defend the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard has been secured from the Dominion government. The colonies everywhere have been placed in condition to successfully resist any attack, and the more populous of them invited to have reserves in readiness for foreign service. The government is rushing the construction of new battleships in home yards, is buying others from Chile and other countries, and is everywhere storing coal and supplies.

It is very evident that the mother country has her mind made up about something.

WHITAKER WRIGHT, the fraudulent company promoter, was speedily convicted by a London jury and promptly sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The sureness of British justice has aroused the envy of good people in the United States, and they ask, through the press: "Why should we not have such justice here?"

We know of no reason why not, but somehow it seems hopeless to expect it. "There is no difference between what I did in England and what your industrial companies are doing in America," said Whitaker Wright to an American reporter, and the Philadelphia *Press* endorses this statement by saying: "Wright did nothing which has not been done over and over again in the trusts which here have inflicted merciless loss and left none responsible."

Perhaps a little more loss and suffering on the part of the public will give rise to a demand for more stringent laws. After all, the people generally are not quite as honest as they should be.

DEPLORABLE as all war is, the present conflict between Japan and Russia must be pleasing to all right-minded people. Pleasing because it will settle a contention that could never be settled in any other way—Russia being what she is—and because it takes the place of what in the event of deferment would have been a more disastrous struggle.

Russian encroachments in Manchuria and Corea have been regular and persistent since 1860—it is no new question—until now Japan is compelled to fight for her very existence. Wrapped up with Japan's interests are the very material interests of Great Britain and the United States—trade interests, it is true, but such as either country would have gone to war to protect had not Japan spared them the trouble.

Hope of a peaceable settlement had long been abandoned by Europe and America. Russia violated every treaty to which she was a party and brazenly broke her every promise. Her last pledge to the nations, to withdraw her troops from Manchuria by October, 1903, she never made a move to fulfill. Her plan was to gain time, and fight in defence of her greed when compelled to. Happily, Japanese patience gave out at a most opportune time, for the Muscovite had not counted on hostilities breaking out before next April. Now that the war is on, it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that success will continue to attend the Japanese arms. In that event the conflict will be short and decisive.

Win, Japan must. Should she meet with a setback, and it is seen that she cannot manage the bear alone, Great Britain and possibly the United States, will find it necessary to step in and help her. The downfall of Japan would sweep away with it all British influence in Northern Asia, and this Britain cannot afford to allow. Moreover, Russian success would mean a subsequent struggle with Britain for the lands bordering on India.

Once the omnivorous brute has his appetite for conquest spoiled by a diet of bullets, he is apt to lie low in his haunt for a long time to come, and this would be in the interest of the peace of the world.

JAPAN is fighting the battles of the United States and Great Britain, as much as her own, and should have the sympathy and moral support of the peoples of these last mentioned countries. Some of our politicians declare they will "frown upon" any demonstration favorable to Japan. Not so neutral were they, if we remember rightly, when the British-Boer conflict was in progress.

We trust the approval or disapproval of Irish-American politicians will not be considered should any body of Americans and Britons wish to come together in public and express sympathy with the brave little nation that is so gallantly holding its own in an unequal struggle—and in the cause of justice.

We would like to see, in San Francisco for one place, a monster gathering of Americans, Britons, British-Americans and all sympathizers with Japan. News of it would cheer the plucky little brown men in the field; and it would do a local good—that of opening the eyes of a set of would-be dictators to the fact that there is some independence left in American citizens and that it is capable of asserting itself.

Mechanics' Pavilion could be filled on short notice, and while it would be unlawful, we believe, to solicit funds to aid a beligerent, the Japanese Red-Cross fund, or the Widows' and Orphans' fund could be substantially benefited by a collection or a small admission charge at the door.

LOYD'S Register of British and foreign shipping supplies the usual annual report on shipbuilding in Great Britain and abroad in 1903. The report is very gratifying. It states that during last year, exclusive of warships, 697 vessels of 1,190,618 tons gross (viz., 632 steamers of 1,165,503 tons and 65 sailing vessels of 25,115 tons) have been launched in the United Kingdom. The warships launched at both government and private yards amount to 41 of 151,890 tons displacement. The total output of the United Kingdom for the year has, therefore, been 738 vessels of 1,342,508 tons.

Compared with the net increase for the world, the net increase of 405,000 tons, as stated above, for the United Kingdom is equivalent to nearly 29 per cent. In the net increase of the world's steam tonnage—viz., 1,545,000 tons—the United Kingdom has shared to the extent of 497,000 tons, or over 32 per cent. Of the tonnage launched during 1903, the United Kingdom has acquired over 44 per cent.; and of the new steam tonnage the United Kingdom has acquired nearly 48 per cent.

GENERAL JOUBERT and Captain O'Donnell, of the late Boer army, are touring the United States in the interest of their pockets. They have a blood-curdling story to tell of British infamies in South Africa, which is worth the price to Pat and Bridget. San Francisco is on the list of cities to be victimized.

SAYS the *Critic*, New York: "American women, for the most part, lived simple, Christian lives until they came into relation with English society. It was England who taught the American woman that social position might be bought." To which English Society, on the other hand, might reply that it was pure and incorrupt until the wealthy American with the ambitious daughter came along and practiced the gentle art of bribery.

THAT the Russian, with his Siberian and Kishinef records, is a pretty bad fellow, all good people are agreed, but that he is so utterly abandoned as to deserve the approbation and friendship of certain Irish-American societies, the fair-minded of us decline to believe. We fancy that this Fenian sympathy is a foulness thrust upon the Muscovite in his helplessness, just as it was thrust upon the Boers in their troubled moments.

Let us hope, for the sake of what little reputation is left him, that the Russian will be as prompt in spurning it as was the Boer.

THE Paris Academy of Medicine is one of those praiseworthy bodies that never sleep in their grim battle with disease. So busy, however, has it been fighting microbes on the outside that it has not noticed the fact that for years its walls have enclosed one of the greatest breeding beds of disease in the city. The Council Chamber of the Academy was vacated the other day, and it was found that the floor was covered with no fewer than ten carpets, one upon another, mouldering and swarming with myriads of microbes.

Medical gents, it would seem by this, are as slow to practise what they preach as other folks.

REV. E. E. BAKER of Oakland, answering the question: "Why Do Not Men Go to Church," says: "Man is naturally sinful and does not want to be anything else."

This is too sweeping a conclusion. Some men, no doubt, stay away from church because they do not wish to follow a religious life, but many men—the best kind of men—keep outside the church because they have an honest objection to paying Dr. Baker (for instance) five thousand dollars a year to tell them what they already know, or can read and reason for themselves.

In the Scriptures—our safest guide—we do not find that any price is put upon salvation; we find no ruling that entry into Heaven is contingent on our supporting Dr. Baker in ease and luxury.

Then again, in addition to the men who refuse to be coaxed or coerced into contributing to the support of ease-loving and high-living "divines," there is a class of men, intelligent, upright and God-fearing, who cannot bring themselves to so outrage their feelings and their respect for the faith that is in them as to go and quietly listen to some narrow-minded numskull blundering through his interpretation of the Divine Doctrine.

Some pastors make more skeptics than they do converts, and the men who stay away from the churches of such are on the safer side.

Rev. Baker should try to understand that, in cases, the pastor is the cause of empty seats, not a preference for evil ways on the part of the absentees.

CALIFORNIA, it appears by recent census returns, cannot show any improvement over past deplorable conditions in the matter of the sanity of its people. In 1860, our number of insane was 1 to 1,000 of population, and in 1870, 1 to 500. At present the registered insane number 1 to 269 of the general population. We beat every state in the Union in this respect—the New England States coming next with one crazy person for every 359 of population.

No figures are obtainable of the unregistered insane in California. Kipling, when here, declared seriously that one-half of San Francisco was crazy. This is probably a correct estimate.

There is every evidence to show that a big proportion of our

citizens are mentally afflicted. We elect to the highest civic offices freaks who would not be made dog-catchers in any sane community; half of the city at one time was breeding rabbits, and later on buying oil stock. Then there is the atrocious Sunday newspaper, with its alleged "Comic Section"—evidence conclusive of a very general derangement of the public mind, for the shrewd publishers have sized up their market and supply what is wanted.

A writer in the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia holds that insanity is most common in the densely populated centers, and thinks that unwholesome conditions of city life are the cause of it—with the one exception, California. Our misfortune is explained by the theory that "the settlers of California and the coast were of the class of riffraff and cranks and wild-eyed men who followed in the wake of gold, whereas the Rocky Mountain States and the Middle West were settled by the hardy and virile, serious-minded men who found new States with the sane and sensible purposes of winning a sure livelihood from mother earth. In other words, they were not of the class from which 'rainbow-chasers' are recruited."

We leave the Society of California Pioneers and its offshoot, the Native Sons, to reply to this audacious theorist as he deserves. We are constrained to remark, however, that in our judgment the *Ledger* writer's conclusion is an unjust one. It has come within our observation that vast numbers of California's crack-brained citizens hail directly from abroad. Look at the hordes of wild-eyed Irishmen within our borders, whom a word said in praise of England will set foaming at the mouth. Consider, also, that every German who loses a nickel on a horse race straightway commits suicide—showing no previous mental balance.

And then there are the numbers of Britishers whose names do not appear on the subscription books of this paper—surely they are daft!

A Remarkable Aqueduct.

For many years the great gold fields of the famous Coolgardie mining district of Western Australia have been suffering seriously from the lack of adequate water supply. It was by no means an uncommon occurrence to pay as much as seventy-five cents for a gallon of drinking water. Hotel keepers in many towns and villages were wont to guard more jealously the manner in which the customer helped himself to the water than to the whiskey bottle. Even the richest mine owners in Coolgardie were not able to take a bath. In July, 1889, a report was presented to Parliament, with a bill, authorizing the raising of a loan of £3,350,000 for a plan of supplying Coolgardie with water.

According to the report accepted and the work carried out, a pipe line had to be constructed over a total length of no less than 328 miles. The pipes are of steel and have a diameter of thirty inches. The velocity of the water is 2124 feet per second, while the weight of water to be raised per day is 25,000 tons. The horse-power of the engines to carry out this work is 6187, and the quantity of water to be pumped per day of twenty-four hours has been fixed at 5,600,000 gallons. One of the reservoirs—the Helena reservoir—cost in the neighborhood of £550,000. The cost of the pipes alone was nearly £2,300,000.

The whole undertaking is now nearing completion, and it is hoped that within a month or so the Coolgardie gold fields will be provided with an abundant supply of water, which in all probability will give a new impetus to the important mining industry in that section of Australia.—*New Century*.

Canadian Rule Good.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says editorially: "The Canadian administration of the law in the Northwestern territory would furnish a good model for the United States to follow. These new territories are being invaded by settlers in large bodies. The nationalities from every part of Europe are rushing into the country. Peace, law and order prevail, the law is honestly administered, there is no talk or suspicion of 'graft,' 'pull' and Americans who go to the new land are among those who are ready to admit that Canadian rule is admirable. The famous Northwest Mounted Police are model officers, chosen for their 'moral record,' as well as for their bravery and energy; they enforce the law; lynching, rioting and whitecapping, with which we are afflicted, are unknown. The reason for this happy condition is not far to seek. Politics does not enter into the administration of the provinces. They are ruled by the Minister of the Interior, whose party would suffer grievously if he were to prove inefficient."

Japan and Russia—Merits of Their Soldiers Contrasted.

The general obligation for military service in Russia extends, writes Lieutenant Rivers in the London *Express*, to all able-bodied men when they become 21 years of age, and continues until they are 43. About 870,000 men reach the age of 21 every year; of these about 287,000 are needed for the active army and the fleet.

A low estimate of the Russian active army in times of peace puts the officers at 36,000 and the rank and file at 860,000. In war it is calculated that 63,000 officers are required, and that there would be available 3,440,000 trained soldiers for the rank.

The army in war time consists of field troops, reserve troops, depot troops, fortress troops, local troops and the Imperial militia, whose various functions will be roughly understood from their designation. The Cossacks serve under special laws. They are liable for service from 18 to 38 years of age.

The peace strength of an infantry regiment is seventy officers and 1816 men; the war strength, seventy-nine officers and 3874 combatant men.

All the army corps have artillery and engineer corps attached to them.

The Russian cavalry is armed with a rifle and bayonet, as well as a saber. Revolvers or lances are not carried by the cavalry soldiers, but the non-commissioned officers have the former and the lance is carried by certain regiments in peace only.

Notwithstanding the great strength of the Russian army, yet on account of the extent of the territory and frontier, it is not perhaps so large for its uses as the small armies of some European states.

And on account of the prodigious expenditure required to rearm and to re-equip the army with new inventions it is supposed that the equipment is possibly not all kept up to date so closely as that of some other armies.

There is a wide difference between the men of the two armies. The Russian is stolid and unintelligent; he fights as a machine rather than as a man with a brain. The Japanese soldier, on the other hand, is a thinker and a worker, crammed with tabloid energy, which makes his nation one of the most active races in the world.

The Jap is as wiry and untirable as a Ghoorka, and will carry into the field on his back sixty-eight pounds of kit, moving at the rate of three miles an hour. He can march all day without food, and fight for his dinner; and he is hardy enough to disdain tents. He lives on poultry and rice, and vast stores of these ration are held in the depots ready for the mobilization of the army.

The Japanese have a very severe discipline, and the men would face any forlorn hope without flinching. They attack in continuous lines and when the charge sounds, death alone checks them. They scale the hill like goats, and in the fiercest fray they are cheerful and chirpy. Probably they are the most happy and healthy soldiers in the world.

Musketry is the great feature of their training, every man firing a course once a month. Conscription fills the ranks at 20, and each man serves three years. The tallest men go into the artillery, the most active into the cavalry. The pay is three to six shillings a month with an addition of fifty per cent in war time.

The strength of the Japanese army when mobilized is 600,000 men, two-thirds of which could serve in the field outside Japan.

Naval Strength of Japan and Russia.

The total effective fighting force of the Russian navy, including obsolete ships or ships of doubtful utility, is made up of fifty vessels (battleships, cruisers and gunboats) of an aggregate displacement of 358,670 tons; that of Japan consists of thirty-three ships, with a total displacement of 208,240 tons, says an authority. A considerable portion of Russia's fleet, however, consists of coast defense vessels and ships that are too slow or otherwise deficient to be available for duty in the far east; and since the war must inevitably be fought out in the Pacific, a forecast of the probable fortunes of war should take account only of that portion of the navy that can be concentrated near the seat of war. Applying this test, the Russian fleet is cut down to thirty-one battleships and cruisers, of an aggregate displacement of a little over 200,000 tons.

BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.

London has 50,000 footballers.

A general election in Canada is not anticipated till May.

The Dominion last year produced over \$4,000,000 of pig iron.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is in Egypt, recovering from nervous exhaustion.

An Imperial exhibition of Great Britain and her possessions, to be held in Canada in 1907, is suggested.

The total tonnage entering and clearing at the port of London in 1903 was 20,900,000, an increase of 500,000.

During the past year 262 companies were formed in Scotland, with an aggregate nominal capital of £9,235,412.

The new Toronto directory contains 101,646 individuals' names, and estimates the city's population at 279,526.

A company has been formed in London, with capital of £1,000,000, to raise cotton in Africa and West Indies.

The Soo line extension to Manitoba is now as far as Ottotail and has 270 miles to build before reaching the boundary.

A British firm has contracted to build for Japan in record time two battleships, intended to be the most powerful afloat.

Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs have definitely fixed on Wednesday, March 30, for the annual inter-varsity boat race.

A powerful "ring" of British manufacturers supplying South Africa is now, states "South African Exports," practically formed.

The birthplace of Charles Dickens has been purchased by the city of Portsmouth, and the house will probably be converted into a Dickens Museum.

The government have concluded the purchase of the extensive demesne of Moore Park, Kilworth, County Cork, from Lady Holroyd Smyth for military purposes.

About £4000 has been collected for a memorial to Sir Hector MacDonald in Edinburgh, and nearly £2000 has been collected to erect a monument to him in Dingwall.

A memorial has been placed in the chancel of Farnham Parish Church to the Rev. A. M. Toplady, the author of the hymn, "Rock of Ages," who was a native of the town.

British Columbia is to have another up-country railroad. Application is being made to Parliament for a charter for the Crawford Bay and St. Mary Railroad Company.

The Liberal victory at the by-election in Mid-Herts, February 14, is one of severest blows the government has received, for Mid-Herts has been a Conservative stronghold since 1885.

According to present arrangements, the King and Queen, says the *Dublin Daily Express*, will arrive at Dublin on Saturday, April 23. Their Majesties will stay in Ireland until May 2.

Sir John Anderson, who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlement and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, was educated at Aberdeen University.

Conqueror, Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's magnificent twin-screw yacht, has been launched from the yard of the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Troon. The yacht has been designed by Mr. G. L. Watson.

A battle has been fought in Somaliland. General Egerton, with a force of about 3,000, attacked 5,000 Dervishes at Jidballi. The Somalis were put to flight, losing 1,000 killed, as well as many taken prisoners.

A statement issued by the Canadian government shows that in five months of the present fiscal year the exports from Germany to Canada fell off \$800,000. The surtax imposed upon German products brought in \$1,424,000.

February was the 500th anniversary of the granting of the charter by Henry IV to the citizens of Norwich, whereby Norwich was constituted a city and county in itself, and given the right to elect annually a mayor and two sheriffs.

The Swiney Prize of £100 and a silver cup worth the same amount, given every five years for a work on Jurisprudence, has been awarded to Sir F. Pollock and Professor W. Maitland for their book on "The History of English Law before Edward the First."

The official statistics of the trade of Rangoon for the fiscal year 1902-1903 show that the prosperity of the past continues to advance by leaps and bounds. Five years ago the total trade was 2250 lakhs of rupees, while last year it was 2875 lakhs, or over 19,000,000 sterling.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, have received an order to build a steamer 755 feet long for the White Star Line. This will be thirty feet longer than the *Baltic*, hitherto the largest ship in the world, launched from the Belfast Queen's Island yard for the same company.

The Agent-General for Natal in London has received information that the imports into the colony during 1903 were of the value of £15,164,000, being an increase on the imports for 1902 of £1,634,748. The exports in 1903 were £10,215,000, being an increase over 1902 of £1,058,632.

The report of the Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, on the condition of that colony for the fiscal year 1902-1903, has just been published. The revenue amounted to £557,351, a substantial increase on the preceding year, while the expenditure, which was £507,704, showed a considerable decrease.

By a majority of fifty-one the House of Commons on February 15 defeated John Morley's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, censuring the government's fiscal policy, which was moved by Morley in behalf of the opposition. The vote was 276 for the amendment and 327 against it.

Prince Alexander of Teck and Princess Alice of Albany were married February 10th in St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle, where Queen Victoria was married on the same date in 1840. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other clergy, officiated, and King Edward gave away the bride. The ceremony was a brilliant one.

After being in dock at Portsmouth for three months, the *Victory*, Nelson's old flagship, has been refloated. Her refit will be finished soon, and the vessel will then be placed at her old moorings in the harbor. By the King's express order the famous old ship has been so patched up that it is anticipated she will float for another fifty years. She is to remain the flagship of the port.

The proposed cantilever bridge over the Strait of Canso, Nova Scotia, to cost \$5,000,000, will be a splendid structure. It will be 915 feet longer than the Brooklyn bridge, with span 200 feet longer, and will be 30 feet higher than the Brooklyn. The depth of the water in mid-channel at Canso is 270 feet. The span will be the longest of any bridge in the world, exceeding that of the Firth of Forth by 100 feet.

Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim and Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, England, have received formal orders to proceed as quickly as possible with the construction of two new battleships for Japan, one to be built by each company. They will be the most powerful warships in the world, having a displacement of 16,400 tons, and being capable of delivering from their main artillery eleven tons of projectiles per minute.

Before many months have passed the principal centers of the Empire will each have erected in a prominent open place a memorial of the South African campaign in the shape of a gun captured from the Boers. Finding at their disposal about fifty specimens of Boer artillery, the War Office decided to distribute them among the different municipalities, in order that they might serve to remind future generations of the sacrifices made by their forefathers in the cause of Empire.

An abundant rainfall has filled the hearts of Australians with joy. The harvest prospects for the present season are reported as the most promising for ten years. The total output for Australia is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels, with over 40,000,000 bushels for export. Since the quantity in reserve in the great wheat-exploring countries is reported as less than usual, while the English price is higher, the prospect of good prices for Australian growers is very encouraging. The Australian production in gold for 1903 is valued at £18,000,000.

A dispatch from Australia says: "The outcome of the recent Federal election suggests one of those popular gift enterprises in which everybody draws a prize. The free traders are nappy because New South Wales still holds her own. Protectionists are rejoicing over the fact that Victoria and the other states were true to the faith, while the success of the Labor party, which, as heretofore, will dominate the politics of the commonwealth, has carried joy to the followers of that faith. An important issue of the election in New South Wales was the referendum vote in favor of a reduction of members of the Legislative Assembly from 125 to ninety. Over two years ago a majority of the electors decided that the Assembly should be reduced in number, but the matter was allowed to go by default.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has planned irrigation works near Calgary which will reclaim 3,000,000 acres of arid land in the neighborhood if the expectations of the engineers are fully

realized, says a contemporary. The land is now worthless, owing to the lack of water. It is assumed that irrigation will render one-half of the tract fit for the growing of cereals of all kinds and make the other half suitable for grain cultivation and grazing. Bids are to be invited for the construction of works that will irrigate 300,000 acres. This is intended as an experiment. If it proves a success the entire 3,000,000 acres will be reclaimed.

After considerable controversy on the subject the objection to the annual inter-Varsity boat race being rowed on March 30th on account of that date being in Holy Week has prevailed, and it is now definitely announced that the race will take place on Saturday, March 26th.

London's black list of habitual drunkards has been abandoned as a failure after having been on trial for a year. The number of inebriates made the plan impracticable and Lord Alverstone's decision that no person could be confined in an inebriate's home without his or her consent made one of the most important provisions of the law a dead letter.

According to a report by the American Consul in Liverpool, an Englishman has invented a walking machine which is a practical success in the hauling of heavy weights on roads of any kind, no matter how rough or how steep. It is called a "ped-rail" and is operated like a traction engine by steam. It has demonstrated its ability to perform the work of a traction engine without damaging the roadway as a traction engine does. In fact, it is represented that the roadway is actually improved by the "pedrail" passing over it.

The Black Country of the Midlands converted into a garden, in which the inferno of blast furnaces and pit shafts shall be concealed amid green trees and pine forests, may at first appear to be the idle dreams of a poet. It is, however, the serious proposal of scientific and practical men in England, who are convinced of its possibility, says the *London Mail*. An area of 30,000 acres in these parts is covered with the refuse of coal pits, the spoil of furnaces and factories. No one can find a use for the materials, and they merely cumber the earth, preventing its employment for other purposes. Sir Oliver Lodge has been investigating the decomposition of these wastes, and has arrived at the opinion that at least half of them could be profitably turned to account for the growing of trees. With a very little preparation the soil could be made to bear light pines and firs, and it is believed that at a little more expense spruce and sycamore could be cultivated.

Prince Ukhtomsky, of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, is publishing a long pamphlet on Lamaism in connection with the Indo-British expedition to Tibet. The pamphlet opens with the lament that Russia is too late, that the English are forcing their way into the dominions of the Dalai Lama, and the Russians have lost their chance. For centuries past Russia has grievously failed to take proper advantage of the brilliant opportunities offered by her numerous Mongolian population in Siberia for developing a politico-religious connection with the northern stronghold of Buddhism and Lamaism. Prince Ukhtomsky relates the story of Anglo-Indian intercourse with Tibet from the times of Warren Hastings with much approval by way of contrast. In conclusion it is strongly regretted that Russia will now have to receive news from Tibet via England, and the hope is expressed that some day the Dalai Lama may perhaps be reborn within the Russian sphere of influence.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Architects.		
G. A. WRIGHT.....	124 Sansome St.....	Bush 297
Attorneys.		
WEST & de JOURNAL.....	54, 55, 56 Crocker Bld'g.....	Drumm 84
AUSTIN LEWIS.....	325 Montgomery Street.....	Black 3074
T. E. K. CORMAC.....	191 Bush Street.....	Red 3451
Attorney, Solicitor, Counselor, Proctor and Advocate.		
Physicians.		
F. W. D'EVELYN.....	109-111 Phelan Bldg.....	Bush 95
E. W. THOMAS.....	439 Third Street.....	Red 2481
E. H. MERCER.....	1508 Market St.....	Howard 881
S. INGELBY HARRISON.....	Starr King Bldg., 121 Geary.....	Private Ex. 216
A. J. ELLIOTT.....	453 Kearny St.....	Red 6623
WILLIAM S. PORTER.....	1111 Washington St.....	Oakland
J. RADFORD FEARN.....	1163 Clay St.....	Oakland
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.		
DR. H. ISAAC JONES.....	Starr King Bldg., 121 Geary.....	Private Ex. 216
Sanitarium—X Ray Laboratory.		
DR. O. L. JONES.....	13th and Clay Sts., Oakland.....	Black 1036
Hospitals.		
MCNUTT HOSPITAL.....	1220 Sutter St.....	East 14
Dentists.		
J. WM. GINNO.....	234 Post St.....	Black 4234
A. E. SYKES.....	50 Geary Street.....	Red 586
NAT. T. COULSON.....	1236 Market, rooms 1, 2, 3, 10 and 15	
H. Gr TRUEMAN.....	308 Examiner Bldg., formerly of Murphy Bldg.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Tea, Coffee, Etc.		
JOHN MARSHALL.....	218 Third Street.....	Red 4608
Monuments, Headstones, Vaults, Etc.		
A. H. McNUTT.....	374 Brannan Street.....	
Carpenters, Builders and Contractors		
RICHARD LEACH.....	753 Mission Street.....	Black 1366
Cutlery		
R. HELLIWELL.....	108 Stockton Street.....	
Butchers		
W. F. ROBERTS..	2817 California Street.....	West 891
Bakers and Confectioners		
GLOBE BAKERY.....	3065 Sixteenth Street.....	Kate 4028
Undertakers		
JAMES HAGAN.....	445 Valencia Street.....	Mission 11
Trunks and Valises		
J. MARTY.....	22 Turk St., Factory, 826 Howard St.	
Artificial Limbs		
MENZO SPRING.....	40 Ellis St.....	Measurement Blanks Free
Hotels		
THE ELSMERE.....	418 Sutter St.....	John 5411
Leading Photographer		
TABER.....	121 Post St., S. F.....	London, 141 New Bond St.
Plumbers and Gas Fitters		
J. GOMERSAL.....	38 Turk St.....	Howard 2813
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Etc.		
B. M. ATCHINSON & CO. }	2-4, 61-63 Union } Square Market }	Grant 141
ED. L. CUTTEN.. }		
STALDER. }		
Clothing Renovatory		
THE GOLDEN WEST.....	121 Montgomery St.....	Main 1156
House Painting and Paper Hanging.		
W. T. MAYNARD.....	434 Second Street.....	Red 4197
Stereopticons—Lanterns and Slides For Sale or Hire		
ED. H. KEMP.....	116 Stockton Street.....	Black 5475
(Rep. Besler & Co., N. Y.)		

OAKLAND.

Artistic Picture Framing		
J. A. BARLOW.....	369 Twelfth St.....	Red 2689
Watchmaker & Jeweler		
GEO. FAKE.....	1113 Broadway.....	Black 4364

Captain Alexander McKay, F. R. G. S., commodore of the Cunard fleet, sailed his last voyage on the *Lucania* before his retirement. He had been at sea forty-eight years, thirty-four of them in the service of the Cunard company, fourteen of whose vessels he commanded. For one with so long an experience his record is probably unique. As he puts it himself: "I have never met with a disaster in my life, never lost a ship, never grounded, never ran anybody down, never was run down by anybody, haven't even had my feet washed by salt water since I went to sea."—*London News*.

"PRIDE OF CEYLON" TEA

is the finest tea in the market for the price.

A Post Card will bring you
a Free Sample.

50c and \$1.00 per pound.

Sold only in the original, hermetically sealed packets, as packed in Ceylon. Why not try it?

We know you will like it.

F. A. PETERSON & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

"Pride of Ceylon" Tea Enshu Japan Tea Plantation Ceylon Coffee

148 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz

P. O. Box 114

Relative Strength of the Naval Powers.

The navies of the world are in a state of such progressive development, that it is difficult at any given time to state exactly what is their relative strength. In the case of two rival powers which have a number of battleships and armored cruisers under construction, it is quite possible that the balance of strength between the two depends entirely on the forwardness of the work on these new vessels. One nation may be building upon a methodical plan, which insures the delivery of so many vessels each year, while the other may be building in a desultory fashion; in the one case the new ships may be within a year of completion, in the other they may be two or three years behind time.

If we estimate the relative strength upon the basis of the total number of battleships, armored cruisers and scouts—that is to say, all warships above 1000 tons displacement—that are actually completed, we find that Great Britain comes first with a total of 201 ships completed, of 1,516,000 tons displacement; France second with 96 ships of 576,000 tons displacement; Germany third with 73 ships, of 388,000 tons displacement; Russia fourth with 43 ships, of 315,000 tons displacement; United States fifth with 35 ships, of 295,000 tons displacement; Italy sixth with 38 ships of 259,000 tons displacement; and Japan seventh with 31 ships, of 206,000 tons displacement. All of these navies, however, have a large building programme in hand; and taking them in their order, the names of the countries and the total tonnage of ships under construction are as follows: Great Britain, 351,000 tons; United States, 322,000 tons; France, 180,000 tons; Russia, 139,000 tons; Germany 118,000 tons; Italy, 70,000 tons, and Japan, 10,000 tons.

Now it is evident that if these new ships could be completed at once, there would be a great change in the relative standing of the navies, for the United States has under construction a larger aggregate of tonnage than that of the whole of her completed navy as it stands to-day. The relative order of strength

in such a case and the total tonnage displacement would be as follows: Great Britain, 1,867,000 tons; France, 756,000 tons; United States, 616,000 tons; Germany, 506,000 tons; Russia, 499,000 tons; Italy, 329,000 tons; Japan, 253,000 tons. It will thus be seen that the United States moves up from fifth to third position, with a long lead over Germany. It is interesting to note, by the way, the great preponderance of the strength of the English-speaking naval powers, Great Britain and the United States. In regard to the British navy, it is noteworthy that at her present rate of building she is greatly exceeding the mark of strength which she is popularly supposed to have set herself, namely, that her navy shall equal the combined strength of any two continental navies. As a matter of fact, were the present building programmes completed, her navy would equal in tonnage that of the three most powerful continental navies, France, Germany and Russia, and would have 117,000 tons to the good at that; while a combination of the British and United States navies would give a total of 2,484,000 tons, which would be within 10,000 tons of equaling the total tonnage of all the other navies of note in the world, including that of Japan. On the side of the English-speaking combination, there would be the great advantages of a common tongue and great size and speed of individual ships, while a world naval combination would suffer from the enormous disadvantage of being heterogeneous in speech, race and in the classification of its ships. We confess that while we had a general impression of the naval predominance of the English-speaking race, we were not prepared to find that the development of the navies of the two countries had so greatly outrun that of the rest of the world. To these considerations may be added the fact of the incalculable strategic advantage that the countries possess in a chain of coaling stations and dockyards scattered throughout the high seas, that would give them incomparable facilities of refuge, repair and replenishment in the event of a world-wide conflict.—*Scientific American.*

Reception to Mrs. Bennett.

THE ladies of the Women's Auxiliary, British and American Union, held a reception on Monday afternoon, February 15th, in honor of Mrs. Courtney Bennett, wife of the British Consul-General, who recently reached here from England. The parlors of Utopia Hall were prettily adorned with flowers and national flags to grace the occasion. President Mrs. M. R. Hewitt, assisted by Mesdames Hutchings and Sadler, introduced the members to Mrs. Bennett, who expressed her keen pleasure at meeting so many country-women in a foreign land, and in so pleasurable a way. It was evident that the Auxiliary's guest was much gratified by her kindly reception. More than one hundred persons were present.

Vocal and instrumental music, and remarks by the Consul-General and President D'Evelyn, of the Union, filled in the afternoon. The musical programme, which was of a high order, was under the direction of Miss Lang. Miss Harries sang "Dawn" and "For All Eternity" in a manner that captivated all present. The violin solos contributed by Miss Ethel Wright were also popular features.

After refreshments had been served Mrs. Hewitt brought the function to a close with appropriate remarks, in the course of which she thanked the members present for their response to her call—which must have been made at personal inconvenience, the weather being exceedingly inclement.

Among the guests were Mrs. Melnis, President of the Lady Lovet Auxiliary, Clan Fraser, and other Scottish ladies. They were given a hearty welcome.

A. P. HOTALING'S OLD KIRK WHISKEY

What time and good treatment will do is shown in the production of the OLD KIRK whiskey. When it was put up it was only six years old; but the warm storage and the second cooperage makes it as good and as pure as the best twenty-year old whiskey in the United States.

Compare it yourself and see if this isn't so.

Balmoral Castle, Scotland.

This Highland home of Britain's King is beautifully situated beside the River Dee, some fifty miles from Aberdeen. The property consists of about 10,000 acres, which belonged formerly to the Earl of Fife, but which in 1852 became the property of the crown by the payment of £35,000. The castle itself, which is of light Scotch granite, was erected by the Prince Consort at his own expense. A mile and a half away is the Abergeldie Castle, a favorite "shooting-box" and summer residence of the King. The adjoining country is of great beauty and the castle itself resembles a gem in a most attractive setting. At one end of the building is an exceedingly picturesque tower about 100 feet in height, commanding an enchanting view. Within a pistol shot of the castle is the "bonny River Dee," which sweeps from the Grampian Hills, and whose whole course of ninety miles offers a constant series of delightful views. The neighborhood also abounds in opportunities not merely for hunting, but for enjoyable excursions among the highlands, particularly to that grand old mountain Lochnagar, 3,800 feet high, celebrated by the poetry of Lord Byron. From its summit fully one-half of Scotland is outspread before the vision of the traveler.

Personal.

TANSLEY—Thomas Taylor Tansley, who left Bedford, England, in 1862 for San Francisco, may hear of something to his advantage on communicating with Mark Whyley, Solicitor, Bedford, England, or T. E. K. Cormae, 119 Bush street, San Francisco, California.

ROBERT SWAN.—If Robert Swan, who is an Englishman, and was living in Los Angeles in September, 1903, will communicate with T. E. K. Cormae, attorney, 119 Bush street, San Francisco, or Messrs. Stoneham & Sons, of 150 Fenchurch street, London, England, he will hear of something very much to his advantage.

T. E. K. CORMAE, Attorney, S. F.

The banquet given by the Cymrodorion Society, March 1st (St. David's Day), will be reported in our next issue.

British and American Union.

AN ADDRESS entitled "Blood Is Thicker Than Water," by John McNaught, manager of the *Cull*, and a talk on "The Crisis in the Orient," by Kisatsuchi Koda, M. L., University of California, are the principal attractions for the Union's opening meeting on Friday, the 4th inst. These timely themes and the names coupled with them are expected to pack the house.

The addresses, which no doubt will be full of interest, will appear in our next number.

Headquarters in Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles section of the British and American Union is about to take steps towards opening permanent headquarters. Rooms are to be procured to give the society a "local habitation and a name" and to furnish a rendezvous for the numerous Britons that reside in Southern California, as well as a suitable visiting place for globe-trotters temporarily sojourning in the city.

The Union celebrated the anniversary of Robert Burns by an address and concert, which was well attended. The proceeds of the affair went to the Children's Home, a charitable organization for the placing of children in the homes of good families that has been greatly assisted by the British element in Los Angeles.

E. H. R.

DO NOT SEND TO MESSRS. ROOT & Co., Ohio, for Bee Hives and Apian Goods while we sell at their prices and car load rate of freight, saving you 36c on each hive. Send postal for complete prices. Mention this paper.

SMITH'S CASH STORE
(INC.)
25 MARKET ST. S. F.
25-27 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Bon Marche Pants Co. \$5.00 Pants
—TO ORDER—
40 ELLIS ST., Rooms 14-15-16. Telephone Drumm 44

Britain, America, Japan—Under Triple Flags British Residents Banquet.

THE indissolubility of the British and American bond of friendship, and Anglo-Saxon sympathy with Japan in the present Oriental war, furnished the speakers at the annual banquet of the British and American Union on the 27th ult. with fruitful themes for discourse, and the company who listened to them with opportunity to express their pent-up enthusiasm. Britain, America and Japan were the three countries wildly cheered whenever mention of them was made.

President F. W. D'Evelyn officiated as toastmaster and in his opening address of welcome said that at the bottom of the hearts of Americans and Britons there had always been a feeling of oneness, that the two countries had never been separated other than politically, but that not until late years had it occurred to them that their destinies were similar and that fate had ordained that they were to be partners in a world wide British-American supremacy. He spoke of the "patriotism of the bugle call" in vivid and stirring language, but said it was of the past; that a new patriotism to-day calls the race to higher things—the patriotism of reason. The new British-American relationship has possibilities coequal with eternity, said he.

The British and American Union of San Francisco was rightly given credit by Chairman D'Evelyn for being the first society of its kind and purpose, to organize in either country, and, as a result of its propaganda, he traced the formation of similar societies around the English-speaking world.

British Consul-General Bennett paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Roosevelt in rising to propose the health of the "President of the United States," and his friendly and admiring expressions were greeted with cheers. The applause was terrific, however, when he casually said: "In reference to the war now raging in the Far East I can only express to the Japanese Consul sitting at my right the common pleasure we all feel in greeting him here to-night, and in thus affording us an opportunity to congratulate him upon the distinguished feats of arms which his gallant countrymen have accomplished in the present struggle."

Rising, Japanese Consul Uyeno acknowledged the ovation with a bow, but did not speak.

The health of King Edward was proposed by Rev. Wm. Rader, an American, who made a happy talk, full of reference to the British sovereign's good influence on the affairs of the world. The speaker made the noteworthy remark that every true patriot is brother to every other patriot, and every good man brother to every other good man, and that it is this fact that causes the two flags of Britain and America to be over the little nation fighting a power ten times its size at Port Arthur—over it in sympathy. Russia, the speaker said, fears these silent sympathizers; "the bear has both paws on the bone of contention, but one eye on King Edward and one on President Roosevelt."

Mr. Taliesin Evans responded to the toast, "United States of America," while "The British Empire" had for its champion that well-known American, Arthur R. Briggs, manager of the State Board of Trade. The remarks of these gentlemen appear under separate headings.

The toast, "The British and American Union," was responded to by Director T. C. West, who interestingly outlined the history and work of the organization, rightly claiming that the happy state of concord between the Anglo-Saxon countries had been brought about by the Union and its sister societies.

Mr. John McNaught, manager of the *Call*, responding for "the press," said that the only people in the world who had ever maintained a free press was the English-speaking people. He further remarked that every paper in America which appeals to the intelligence of the people now advocates friendly relations with the mother country.

Mr. E. K. Johnston of San Jose made an encouraging report on the status of the British residents in that city, saying that there was not the prejudice against the British-born citizen that there seems to be in San Francisco. His remarks completed the programme of toasts and responses, but Toastmaster D'Evelyn proposed one additional—to the "Uitlanders"

in the Far East"—and perhaps it was the most popular sentiment of the evening.

Patriotic airs and songs were interspersed among the toasts, giving life and variety to the programme. Mr. Fossey contributed the vocal music.

The large banquet hall at Delmonico's was the scene of the dinner, and the 172 guests sat down to tables beautifully adorned with flowers and greens, the artistic work of Director R. H. Grey. Credit for the lavish display of flags—American, British and Japanese—is due Mr. J. H. Coates, who gave much time and thought to the decorations.

The banquet was in every way a success. It afforded an evening's entertainment and pleasure to members of the Union, brought Britons and Americans together under the happiest auspices, and was the means of drawing out, to be forever on record, sentiments well calculated to hasten the grand consummation for which the society and those in sympathy with it have long labored.



President F. W. D'EVELYN.

Birth of British-American Amity.

We, as British-American unionists, are interested in the development of the United States because it marks the progress of one of the most important branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. But our greatest interest is centered in the progress made by it in our own times, and the changes which it has produced. These changes include a revolution in national sentiment toward the "kin across the sea"; its conversion into a sentiment harmonizing with the popular adage that "blood is thicker than water."

It fortunately displaces the antipathy for everything British which the Revolutionary fathers instilled into the minds of their sons, and which they, in turn, handed down as a sacred legacy from generation to generation.

At the appointed time in the history of the United States it was decreed by an All-wise Providence that a man should arise from the people whose glorious mission for his country was to broaden its foundations and to expand its influence beyond its own borders and to help heal the differences between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. That man was William McKinley.

The bitterness which had been fostered by designing demagogues and professional politicians for over a century went out of both nations at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the bond of kinship was reunited under the banner of friendship. "Twisting the British lion's tail to make it roar," and "Plucking the feathers of the American eagle to hear it scream" were never dignified employments. At the opening of the Spanish-American War, for the first time in the history of the United States, the two peoples realized that it was far better that brethren of the same blood, language, habits and aspirations should dwell together in peace, and aid one another in the hour of national trial. It came later the turn of the United States to weld the fraternal bond more perfectly, when the mother country's South African troubles followed and all evasions Europe conceived the idea that its op-

portunity had come to lower the proud crest of England. Then that brilliant American statesman, John Hay, displayed his wisdom and his greatness and the gratitude of his country by reciprocating the friendship which Britain showed to the United States in its war with Spain and holding the war dogs of Europe at bay.

TALIESIN EVANS.

Britons and Their Empire.

In a speech delivered May 7, 1834, on the power of Great Britain, Daniel Webster used this language: "A power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum beat following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of Britain."

Since Webster's eloquent tribute of seventy years ago, a tribute unexcelled in the annals of oratory, the British Empire has expanded from two hundred millions at that period, until it compasses four hundred millions of people to-day. The British drum beat is now heard in regions then unexplored, among races then unknown, and that lover of peace, the British merchant, following his flag, has not only opened new markets for the product of his own people, but with the fair-mindedness characteristic of his race, has given an open door to the same markets to his American cousins.

At the time Mr. Webster spoke, slavery had been abolished in the West Indies, and the doctrine of Lord Mansfield—that no slave might breathe the air of Britain, was extended to her colonies. This was 30 years before the shackles were lifted from our own bondsmen.

The influence of Great Britain, direct and indirect, on the civilization of this continent is very great. Most of that which is best in this country is either a direct inheritance of, or has come through, association with Britain. Aside from the matter of self interest, therefore, the two nations are brought close together by individual family ties.

British merchants have occupied an important position in the commerce of San Francisco. Since American occupation, Great Britain has been California's best customer. And beyond the commercial benefits, the State has greatly profited from the steady immigration from England and the British countries of thrifty, intelligent, enterprising and moral Britons, who have been largely influential in developing the resources of the State. In the banking, shipping, mercantile and agricultural branches, Englishmen have been conspicuous.

Statistics for 1900 give the English population in California at 125,612. It is, I think, safe to say that at this date it comprises 10 per cent of the whole population, or about 170,000.

At present the overshadowing question before the world is the war between Russia and Japan. In the outcome of this war, it seems to me that the interests of Great Britain and this country are one.

ARTHUR H. BRIGGS,

Manager California State Board of Trade.

The British Army is to have a general staff instead of a commander-in-chief.

Peterhead and Dundee control the world's supply of whalebone and £3,000 a ton is asked for it. Some has been sold recently for £2,000.

ORLAN CLYDE CULLEN, C. E. LL. M.

Counsellor at Law, U. S. Supreme Court.
Registered Attorney U. S. Patent Office.

**U. S. and Foreign Patents
Caveats**

Trade Marks and Copyrights
Military and Naval Inventions a Specialty.

**Address Box 264,
Station C, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

GUN SHOP AND MODEL SHOP:
Warren White Sulphur Springs,
Totten Postoffice, Virginia.

THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

Written for the British-Californian Copyright, 1903, by Arthur Johnston
All Rights Reserved

SEVERING THE TIES. IX.

"Mr. Adams is always an honest man, and often a wise one, but he is sometimes completely out of his senses."

Thus tersely were summed up the mental and moral qualities of John Adams by his friend and colleague, Benjamin Franklin. A more diffuse, as well as a more charitable estimate of his character, was given by his political enemy and professional rival, Jonathan Sewall. By him we are told that:

"Adams has a heart formed for friendship and susceptible of its finest feelings. He is humane, generous and open; warm in his friendly attachments, though, perhaps, rather implacable to those whom he thinks his enemies. And though, during the American contest, an unbounded ambition and an enthusiastic zeal for the imagined or real glory and welfare of his country (the offspring, perhaps, in part, though imperceptible to himself, of disappointed ambition) may have suspended the operation of those social and friendly principles which I am positive are in him innate and congenial, yet I am sure they could not be irradiated."

Chief Justice Hutchinson, though ever a mark for John Adams's rancorous attacks, like an upright judge, has rendered an unprejudiced decision.

"Mr. John Adams," he tells us, "was a distant relative and intimate acquaintance of Mr. Samuel Adams. . . . He is said to have been at a loss which side to take. Mr. Sewall, who was with the government, would have persuaded him to be on the same side, and promised him to desire Governor Bernard to make him a justice of the peace. The governor took time to consider of it, and having, as Mr. Adams conceived, not taken proper notice of him, or given him offence on some former occasion, he no longer deliberated and ever after joined the opposition.¹ . . . In general he may be said to be of stronger resentment upon any real or supposed personal neglect or injury than the other" (Samuel); "but in their resentment against such as opposed them in the cause in which they were engaged, it is difficult to say which exceeded. His ambition was without bounds, and he has acknowledged to his acquaintance that he could not look with complacency upon any man who was in a position of more wealth, more honors or more knowledge than himself." Otherwise, he was, says the Chief Justice, "a man of strong natural powers and good knowledge of the laws."²

"Mr. Adams' own account of this offer is somewhat obscure. Writing of the year 1768, he says: "For seven years I had been solicited by some of my friends and relations, as well as others, and offers had been made me by persons who had influence, to apply to the Governor (Bernard) or the Lieutenant-Governor (Hutchinson) to procure me a commission for the peace. . . . But I had always rejected these proposals, on account of the unsettled state of the country and my scruples about laying myself under any restraints or obligations of gratitude to the government for any of their favors." He also declares that he was offered the appointment of Advocate-General in the Court of Admiralty by Governor Bernard, through his friend Mr. Sewall.

Hutchinson says nothing about this alleged offer, and it may be doubted whether it was ever tendered, for the statement was made by Mr. Adams many years afterwards, when his memory may well have been at fault, while that of Hutchinson was written a few years after the event. But as to the offer of a justice-ship of the peace there can be no question, as it is admitted by both, the only conflict in the two accounts being as to whether or not it was rejected by John Adams. In Hutchinson's account there is nothing to cavil at, even if it were rejected.

Yet Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in his biography of his grandfather, refers to Hutchinson's statement for the purpose of casting a doubt on his veracity. "Hutchinson," he declares, "was not above" putting this version in his history; a most unwarranted insinuation without a fact to support it. If it be a fact that John Adams upon this occasion was "at a loss which side to take," an entry in his diary made about the same time is of interest. On January 30th, 1768, he wrote: "Am I grasping at money or scheming for power? Am I planning the illustration of my family or the welfare of my country? In truth I am tossed about so much from post to pillar, that I have not leisure and tranquillity enough to consider distinctly my own views, objects and feelings."

This shows an infirmity of purpose unusual with John Adams, who was nothing if not pertinacious. The equally characteristic egotism, however, is not lacking.

Little fault can be found with these estimates of the character of John Adams, except that they do not tell the whole story. That may be learned from John Adams himself.

John Adams was industrious, persevering, resolute and ambitious. He lived a temperate and a chaste life amid surroundings where drunkenness and debauchery were common.³ He was a loving husband and an indulgent father, and, where his prejudices were not concerned, his nature was capable of sympathetic emotions.

But he was neither truthful, honest nor conscientious. For though in his private and professional capacities there is no reason to believe that he transgressed the rules of ethics; in matters relating to the cause he so earnestly adopted he did not disdain to make use of methods that would not have dishonored that arch-dissimulator, his cousin Samuel.⁴ And though at

³John Adams was less happy in the commendation of his contemporaries than any of his fellow worthies of the Revolution, and modern commentators have not been much kinder. Tyler lauds his "virile and dauntless intelligence," but says that "while his intellect was ever alert, active and coruscating, it was not high enough, or calm enough to look all around any subject, and to take in the whole case as a serious quest for truth," and that "his frankest discussions of a subject always have the note of partisanship and sophistication."—*Literary History of the Revolution*, Vol. 1, pp. 93-94.

Hosmer speaks of "his self-consciousness, his honest irascibility and his narrowness," and unkindly hints that the greatest service he performed for his country was the keeping of a diary.—*Samuel Adams*, pp. 43-44.

Morse, his biographer, is hardly more respectful. He had, he says, "an early tendency to censoriousness." He "constantly falls his own victim beneath his passion for uncharitable criticism," and "is possessed of the devil of suspiciousness, constantly conceiving himself to be the object of limitless envy, malice, hostility and the most ignoble undermining processes." He also tells us that his "overweening vanity . . . became a ridiculous disfigurement after he had climbed high upon the ladder of distinction."—*John Adams*, pp. 7-9.

⁴From John Adams himself we learn much of the social customs of the typical New Englander of his day. Of its worst side he has drawn this unpleasing picture. "Several country towns within my observation have at least a dozen taverns and retailers. Here the time, the money, the health and the modesty of most that are young, and of many old are wasted; here diseases, vicious habits, bastards and legislators, are frequently begotten. N— would vote for any man for a little dip or a dram."

At another time he tells us that: "In most country towns in this country you will find almost every other house with a sign of entertainment before it. If you call, you will find dirt enough, very miserable accommodations of provision and lodging for yourself and your horse. Yet, if you sit the evening, you will find the house full of people drinking drams, dip, and toddy, carousing, swearing; but especially plotting with the landlord, to get him at the next town meeting an election, either for selectman or representative. Thus the multiplicity of these houses . . . allures the poor country people, who are tired with labor, and hanker after company, to waste their time and money, contract habits of intemperance and idleness, and, by degrees, to lose the natural dignity and freedom of English minds, and confers these offices, which belong by nature and the spirit of all government to probity and honesty, on the meanest and weakest and worst of human characters."

In all this we miss the alluring picture of the idyllic virtue and orderly habits of New England men and women, drawn by Hawthorne, Longfellow and Whittier; but Mr. Adams was here recording fact, not dealing in fiction. The means by which the people's representatives were elected, as set forth by Mr. Adams, goes far to explain the actions of some of them, though it scarcely upholds Franklin's boast of the "glorious public virtue" of his countrymen. These representatives, it is true, were not obliged to expend four thousand pounds in the purchase of their seats, but it may be doubted whether a legislator, who has bought his place at the cost of a few cans of dip or nogginns of toddy, would prove any more immaculate than one who had given the more extravagant price.

Perhaps that statesman never lived in whose declarations there might not be found some lapses from truth. It may be held, then, that to point out these lapses in the case of John Adams is not fair dealing. But these were so frequent and so evidently intended to deceive, that not to do so would be to omit an opportunity of exemplifying a prominent trait of his character; that of justifying the means for the attainment of a desired end. All means seemed justifiable to him, if the end were good—for the Disunion cause. During the struggle for independence, when it served the purpose of the Disunionists to make it appear that their party was strong in numbers and influence, in a letter to Dr. Calkoen, an eminent jurist of Holland, John Adams declared that it was his "sincere opinion that the Tories throughout the whole continent do not amount to the twentieth part of the people. . . . I think that any impartial man must be convinced that the aversion and antipathy to the British cause is very general; so general that the Tories are to be accounted but a very little thing." So Mr. Adams asserted in 1780. During the six or eight years immediately preceding that time he had made many declarations to a similar effect; among which was one that in the Province of Massachusetts there were "nineteen on one side to one on the other," and that "ninety-nine out of a hundred of the remaining twentieth part can be fairly shown to have some sinister private view to induce them to profess this opinion,"—that is, the Loyalist opinion.

More than thirty years later, when the truth no longer could in-

times he may have been troubled with doubts of the righteousness of his motives, he never allowed such considerations to turn him from the course he had determined to pursue.⁵

The most salient traits of the character of John Adams were a colossal egotism that blinded him to a due sense of proportion,⁶ and an enviousness almost infantile that begat in him a splenetic dislike of all who rivaled him in the estimation of his fellows.⁷ These propensities produced in his imagination a fixed belief in the ingratitude of mankind, the bulk of which he fancied was confederated to insult and defame him.⁸

Combined with these traits was a stubbornness of character that enabled him to pursue with relentless energy the purpose he had in view, a contracted mental vision that did not permit him to see more than one side of a question, and an irascibility of temper that was aroused by the slightest opposition.⁹

John Adams began his career as a tutor, and never lost the self-sufficient manners of that class. To the end of his days he was but a sublimated pedagogue.¹⁰ He was forever posing, and in the absence of other spectators was content to receive his own plaudits.¹¹

Of that craftiness said to be characteristic of men of New England blood, he had his full share,¹² and like them, too, he had an exaggerated respect for wealth.¹³

jure the Disunionist cause, John Adams, in a letter to his friend, Judge McKean of Philadelphia, told an entirely different story. He then admitted that: "The last contest in the town of Boston in 1775, between the Whig and Tory, was decided by five against two." As to the standing of the colonies as an entirety, he gave it as his opinion that: "Upon the whole, if we allow two-thirds of the people to have been with us in the revolution, is not the allowance ample?" In his reply, Judge McKean confirmed the accuracy of this estimate. "On mature deliberation," he declared, "I conclude you are right, and that more than a third of influential characters were against us." That the original false assertion was deliberately made is certain. Mr. Adams, in the letter in which the correction was made, recalled to his friend's memory facts well known to them both that corroborated it, thus leaving no doubt upon that point. In a letter to James Warren, written in 1777, John Adams asserted it to be his "firm opinion that Howe will recruit his army as fast as Washington, and that from Americans. . . . Our army under Washington is so dispirited by conscious weakness that the spirit of desertion prevails among them, and there are more going over to Howe from our army than come from his to ours, two to one." Three years later he gravely assured Dr. Calkoen that: "There has been from the beginning of the war to this day, scarcely an example of a native American deserting from the army to the English. There have been in the American army some scattering Scotch, Irish and German soldiers; some of these have deserted, but never in great numbers. . . . The number of deserters from them (the English) has been all along considerably more." In 1774, in his answer to Daniel Leonard, who had asserted that "the scheme of the Whigs flattered the people with the idea of independence," Mr. Adams asked, with a fine appearance of candor: "What does he mean by independence? Does he mean independent of the crown of Great Britain, and an independent republic in America, or a confederation of independent republics? . . . If he did, nothing can be more wicked, or a greater slander on the Whigs; because he knows there is not a man in the province among the Whigs, nor ever was, who harbors a wish of that sort. Does he mean that the people were flattered with the idea of total independence on Parliament? If he does, this is equally malicious and injurious; because he knows that the equity and necessity of Parliament's regulating trade has always been acknowledged."

But in 1818 Mr. Adams declared that it was his opinion that the revolution "began as early as the first plantation of the country," and that "independence of church and state was the fundamental principle of the first colonization, has been its principle for two hundred years, and now, I hope, is past dispute. Who, then, was the author, inventor, discoverer of independence? The only true answer must be the first emigrants." Before this time he had declared that: "The claim of the 1776 men to the honor of first conceiving the idea of American independence, or of first inventing the project of it, is as ridiculous as that of Dr. Priestley to the discovery of the perfectibility of man. I hereby disclaim all pretensions to it, because it was much more ancient than my nativity." In a letter to Benjamin Rush, Mr. Adams declared that "at all times and in all places" he had "affirmed that the idea of American independence, sooner or later, and of the necessity of it some time or other, was always familiar to gentlemen of reflection in all parts of America, and I spoke of my own knowledge of this province" (Massachusetts). In this letter Mr. Adams referred to the letter he had written to Nathan Webb in 1755, exultantly declaring it to have been his "Declaration of Independence."

Many more such examples might be cited. In 1774 Mr. Adams asserted that during the French colonial war the British generals "would not let the provincials fight, which they ardently wished, but employed them in cutting roads." In 1815, he claimed that the colonists had done "more in proportion towards the conquest of Canada than any other portion of the British empire." Upon one occasion (December 12th, 1816) Mr. Adams in a letter to William Tudor, referring to the application to the Boston Superior Court for writs of assistance, wrote: "After six or nine months we heard enough of custom-house officers breaking houses, cellars, shops, ships, casks and bales, in search of prohibited and uncustomed goods, by virtue of writs of assistance." It will be observed he does not specifically state that the custom house officers did actually thus "break houses, etc.," but that "we heard

With small or mediocre abilities such a man would have influenced little or not at all the progress of the Disunion cause. Possessing as he did extraordinary executive and administrative talents, he became a powerful helper to that cause and a danger to the well-wishers of the government.

His ambition and his jealousy of his more exalted compatriots had made him a disunionist from his early youth. His doggedness of temper had kept him one—except for a moment of indecision—during the many years of intrigue and struggle with the home government.

Jealous of all competitors, there was one of whom his jealousy reached the verge of frenzy. Chief Justice Hutchinson, a loyal and honest supporter of the government, in whose breast was never nourished a spark of resentment against his cruel and cowardly maligners, he ever pursued with all the vindictiveness of which his nature was capable. Him he could neither forgive nor forget. Many years after the contest in which they took opposite sides was closed; when his ancient antagonist had long been dead, and he, himself, as he tells us, was "old and sick, paralytic and half blind," he returned again and again to the attack, and wasted much energy and ink in an attempt to stigmatise his memory.¹⁴

enough" of their doing so. But so far as the evil result is concerned it was the same; for American writers have taken advantage of this *suggestio falsi* to record it as a fact.

A few months thereafter (on March 29th, 1817) and to the same person, Mr. Adams admitted that no instance of the use of these writs had occurred, but coupled the admission with a statement of what he probably knew to be false in order to cast a slur at the Chief Justice. "The Court," he declared, *clandestinely granted them*, and the custom-house officers had them in their pockets, though I never knew that they dared to produce them or execute them in any one instance." Upon due consideration of these illustrations of the fair-mindedness of John Adams, one may feel justified in refusing to place implicit faith in such allegations as that: "The King and Parliament committed high treason and rebellion against America, as soon as they had conquered Canada and made peace with France;" That "when the British ministry (that of William Pitt) received from General Amherst his dispatches announcing the conquest of Montreal in 1759, they immediately conceived the design and took the resolution of conquering the English colonies and subjecting them to the unlimited authority of Parliament." That this ministry of Pitt and succeeding ministries "plundered the people by illegal taxes." That they "had recourse to address, intrigue, artifice and stratagem. Hopes and fears, promises and threatenings, avarice and ambition were excited; promotions, advancement, honor, glory, wealth and power were promised; disgrace, ruin, poverty, contempt, torture and death were threatened; and this pious, moral system was pursued with steady and invariable perseverance for ten years; that is, from 1765 to 1775."

These are not the ravings of a madman, but the sober utterances of an ex-President of the United States, and one of their most honored citizens—and the friend of Great Britain! They are also the source from which many American historians gathered their material.

There are two passages in the writings of John Adams—no more—that seem to indicate that he at times had doubts of the righteousness of the course he had pursued. They were both written in his later years, though one refers to an incident alleged to have occurred during his early manhood.

In a letter to a friend written in 1811, he thus moralizes: "Have I not been employed in mischief all my days? Did not the American Revolution produce the French Revolution? And did not the French Revolution produce all the calamities and desolations to the human race and the whole globe ever since?" But he justifies himself with the reflection: "I meant well, however; my conscience was as clear as crystal glass, without a scruple or a doubt. I was borne along by an irresistible sense of duty."

In his biography written near the same time, Mr. Adams recalls to mind an incident which he asserts occurred in the year 1775: "An event . . . struck me into a profound reverie, if not a fit of melancholy. I met a man who had sometimes been my client. . . . As soon as he saw me he came up to me, and his first salutation to me was, 'Oh! Mr. Adams, what great things you and your colleagues have done for us! We can never be grateful enough to you. There are no courts of justice now in this province, and I hope there never will be another.'" Upon this Mr. Adams says he reflected: "Is this the object for which I have been contending? . . . Are these the sentiments of such people, and how many are there in the country? Half the nation for what I know; for half the nation are debtors, if not more, and these have been, in all countries, the sentiments of debtors. If the power of the country should get into such hands, and there is great danger that it will, to what purpose have we sacrificed our time, health and everything else? Surely we must guard against this spirit and these principles, or we shall repent our conduct."

It is safe to assume that the most part, if not all of these reflections, like the dying speeches of the heroes of antiquity, was composed long after the event, and it is certain that such reflections would not have caused John Adams to waver for one instant in his resolve to persevere in the cause of Disunion; even though he were convinced that such sentiments swayed the minds of the whole instead of "half the nation."

But the incident does seem to show that the mind of John Adams was sometimes troubled with doubts of the righteousness of the Disunion cause.

John Adams was proud of his colonial ancestry. "Neither my father nor mother, grandfather or grandmother, great-grandfather or great-grandmother," he boasted, "nor any other relative that I know of or care a farthing for, has been in England these hundred and fifty years." America to him was always 'my country.' 'No man,' he declared, 'who has a soul will ever live in a colony.'¹⁵

Attempts have been made to prove that John Adams was at heart a monarchist, and with some success, because it is easy to find among his utterances and in his writings sentiments of dislike to republicanism and regard for a monarchical form of government; but it is equally easy to find sentiments the very reverse.¹⁶ It is certain that he changed his ideas in this regard more than once, but the desire for the independence of the colonies dominated all other ideas. He would have welcomed independence even with a monarch; especially if that monarch had been king John; any other it is safe to assert would not long have held his allegiance. On the other hand, union with the motherland would not have found favor in his sight, even if coupled with a republican form of government.

There is a prevalent belief that John Adams was a friend to Great Britain. However this belief may have arisen, it has no foundation in fact.

To John Adams England was ever the "natural enemy" of the United States; "that perfidious nation," that should be "treated as she deserves"; "the last power to which we should, in any but the last extremity, resort for an alliance, political or military." Her navy was "a scourge to the human race." She "never was a mother" to the colonies, but "a cruel beldam, willing, like Lady Macbeth, to dash their brains out."

It is true that in 1783, when half the powers of Europe were in arms against her, and the other half banded together to

"Some instances of this read like "excellent fooling," though written in sober earnest. Upon the passage of the stamp act, when the business of the province was interrupted by the disorder occasioned by the refusal of the colonies to use the stamps, he lamented that: "Thirty years of my life are passed in preparation for business; I have had poverty to struggle with, envy and jealousy and malice of enemies to encounter, . . . had but just become known and gained a small degree of reputation, when this execrable project (the stamp act) was set on foot for my ruin, as well as that of America in general and of Great Britain."

As an example of self-conceit this is certainly the limit. The apparent afterthought of associating America and Great Britain with himself as victims of the malicious designs of the Grenville ministry, is quite captivating in its absurdity. This was written during his years of young manhood; that increased years did not lessen his opinion of his own exalted consequence, is shown by a passage in his correspondence written during his later years, in which he complained that the Revolution had been "fraught with little better than ruin to him and his family." As at that time he had been President of the United States and was a man of wealth and consequence, it would be interesting to know to what exalted position he imagined he would have risen had the colonies remained in the Empire.

But it should be recorded that upon an occasion, when influenced by a sudden spasm of modesty, Mr. Adams assured his readers that: "By my physical constitution I am but an ordinary man. The times alone have destined me to fame." Which confession of right should set at rest the charge of vanity so uncharitably made against John Adams.

"There are many persons whom in my heart I despise; others I abhor," Mr. Adams naively tells us.

"At the age of thirty-five, we find John Adams mourning that he, "a friend of the people," "after dangerous efforts, and such successful ones, too," should be "left in the lurch, even by the people themselves." "I have acted my sentiments with the utmost frankness," he complains, "at the hazard of all, and the certain loss of ten times more than it is in the power of the people to give me, for the sake of the people; and now I reap nothing but insult, ridicule and contempt for it, and from many of the people themselves." This, of course, is the merest balderdash, born of an overweening self-consciousness. The truth is that at that very time he was much flattered and caressed by the Disunion leaders. Some fancied slight to his dignity, it is probable, caused the outbreak. It was ever so with John Adams; when more than eighty years of age we still find him complaining of the "base, brutal and devilish" conduct of his fellow men towards himself.

"But he tells us that he was never irascible "except when any instance of extraordinary madness, deceit, hypocrisy, ingratitude, treachery or perfidy has suddenly struck me." Which is very like John Adams.

"Whether it was naughty boy Hamilton who bit his finger at him, or the Representatives of the People of the United States in Congress assembled, who refused to act according to his advice, it was all the same; John Adams could never understand how any one could have the audacity to disobey the injunctions of the master. "I always consider the whole nation as my children," he declared upon an occasion, "but they have almost all been undutiful to me."

"Once Mr. Adams essayed to play the "Roman Father" to a select audience of one; but the effect seems rather farcical than tragic. One of his grandsons had joined a company of filibusters, had been taken prisoner, lay in a Spanish prison, and it was feared he would be executed. An intermediary had offered to interpose with the Spanish authorities for a pardon for the offender. But Mr. Adams heroically

coerce her, and Great Britain was compelled to submit to the humiliation of signing a dishonorable peace at the capital of her ancient enemy, the animosity of John Adams toward her was somewhat mitigated, and he allowed himself to be swayed by a feeling of natural compassion for a nation, as he conceived, forever fallen. But as time passed and Great Britain recovered from her abasement, and in turn triumphed over her European enemies, his former dislike, fortified by envy of her greatness, returned in full force. In her contest with France Great Britain was to John Adams "the first sinner." The United States, he asserted, had "received greater injuries from England than from France, abominable as both have been." The British proclamation was "diabolical warfare"; the Berlin Decree was justifiable, as being "grounded on a principle of retaliation." ¹⁷ He lamented that England, "the tyrant of tyrants, is not fallen"; and when, in 1809, Joseph Lyman ventured to defend the action of Great Britain toward America, instancing, as a ground for his defence, the well-known fact that the government of the United States had strained its neutrality to the breaking point in favor of France, he indignantly reproved him for his want of patriotism. "I am surprised," he wrote, "you should think there is no pretext or excuse for a war with England; that you should talk of their bearing so much with the waywardness of our government, and that she has done nothing to injure us but from a principle of necessary self-defence and a retaliation of injuries from their adversaries which we had not the dignity to resent and repel."¹⁸

After the close of the war of 1812, John Adams' enmity to Great Britain was increased by a disappointment that embittered his declining days. When in June of that year—knowing that the military power of Europe, under the command of the greatest captain of modern times, was arrayed against her, believing, as was then believed in America, that the "Army of

declared: "No! My blood should flow upon a Spanish scaffold before I would meanly ask or accept a distinction in favor of my grandson. No! He should share the fate of his comrades, colleagues and fellow prisoners."

As the blood of Mr. Adams was not in the least danger of "flowing upon a Spanish scaffold"—by the way, they garroted their political prisoners—he being comfortably quartered at home, some thousands of miles from such a contingency, but that of his grandson, the situation becomes distinctly humorous. Unfortunately John Adams had not a particle of humor in his composition; unfortunately, because otherwise he would have been able to draw a fund of amusement from his own utterances.

¹²If his word may be taken for it, John Adams essayed to cultivate this amiable quality. When twenty-three years of age he recorded his belief that: "I should endeavor to impress the people with an opinion of my subtlety and cunning."

¹³"Very few men," wrote John Adams, "who have no property have any judgment of their own. They talk and vote as they are directed by some man of property who has attached their minds to his interests."

¹⁴From the many slanderous attacks upon Hutchinson by John Adams may be cited the following: "There was much affectation, much dissimulation, and, I must add, deep hypocrisy in his character." "He was a memorable and awful example of disappointment in the career of ambition." He was "artful, corrupt and tyrannical." Jeffreys himself was never more jesuitical nor more arbitrary." But he "intrigued with all his subtlety" and "assumed the appearance of an angel of light." These were the reflections of the later years of John Adams. He asserts that when he was a young man he "thought that his (Hutchinson's) death, in a natural way, would have been a smile of Providence upon the public, and would have been the most joyful news to me that I could have heard."

The public and private acts of Chief Justice Hutchinson give the lie to these calumnies. These show him to have been honest and courageous and compassionate, and as frank of speech and pen as the times and the position he held warranted. Nothing but the insanity of jealousy could have prompted the attacks of John Adams.

¹⁵This sentiment—genuine in its way—was the real cause for the desire for independence in those colonies who cherished it. Its echo is not unheard in the colonies to-day. It is indicative of ambition, but an ambition that is ignoble and unpatriotic; because its true object is to exalt the individual who entertains it at the cost of the degradation of his country.

¹⁶Mrs. Mercy Warren, sister of James Otis, is authority for the assertion that upon one occasion John Adams declared that "all well-regulated governments are monarchic," and that upon another he "wished to see a monarchy in this country (America), and a hereditary one, too." He has himself recorded a distaste for republicans, declaring that they were "not very decent or neat." But, on the other hand, both before and after the declarations alleged by Mrs. Warren to have been made by him, he expressed a dislike to a monarchical form of government. Judging from his temperament, it would seem that a benevolent despotism, with himself at its head, would best have acceded with the views of John Adams.

¹⁷Some months after these opinions were recorded, the Emperor Napoleon, by means of an act of treachery almost unparalleled in modern times, inticed into his power an American merchant fleet many millions of dollars in value, and confiscated the whole of it. A very practical commentary upon John Adams' justification of the actions of the French government.

Nations" was about to be hurled upon that hated and doomed country¹⁹—the Madison administration, disregarding all offers of redress made by the ministry for real or pretended injuries, declared war against Great Britain; John Adams sharing the hopes of his countrymen of both parties, confidently believed that a speedy conquest of Canada would result.²⁰ But when, after two years and a half had been expended in vain and peurile attacks on the "handful of soldiers,"²¹ with which alone Great Britain was able to resist its invasion, combined with such assistance as the patriotic Canadians were able to afford, it was found that, not only Canada could not be conquered, but that much of the territory of the United States had passed into the hands of the enemy, with not one foot of that enemy's territory in their own hands to compensate for the loss; then John Adams began to lose hope, and as his hope decreased his animosity to his ancient enemy grew greater.

But not until aware of the terms of peace did John Adams lose all hope of a favorable outcome of the war; then, indeed, he gave himself up to despair. In 1783, as one of the commissioners of peace, he had aided in the triumphs of his country. In his opinion, not the least of these triumphs was the acquisition by Americans of the right to the fisheries. These fisheries he then believed to be the whole source of the prosperity of his beloved New England. To secure them he had been willing to imperil the cordiality of the relations between the about to be emancipated colonies and France, their chief ally.²² When the arms of the United States had suffered many reverses, and it became plain that they must accept the best terms from Great Britain that they could procure, he had declared that he "would continue the war forever rather than surrender one iota of the fisheries as established by the third article of the treaty of 1783." He had boasted that he had "saved the fisheries" in that year. Now, in 1814, he learned with dismay that they were again lost to his country; their relinquishment being one of the terms insisted on by the British commissioners as the price of peace.²³

¹⁹Mr. Lyman did not stand alone among his countrymen of that day in a general championship of Great Britain in the hour of her extremity. The Reverend John Sylvester John Gardiner, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, a man of great scholarship, and who could boast of a New England ancestry as pure and almost as ancient as could John Adams, among others lifted up his voice in protest against the unfair treatment of Great Britain by the government and people of the United States. In a sermon delivered near the time that Mr. Adams wrote the calumnies referred to, he said:

"Though submissive and even servile to France, to Great Britain we are eager to display our hatred, and hurl our defiance. The American eagle, though meek as a dove before the Gallie cock, yet to the British lion will present 'the terrors of his beak,' the lightnings of his eye, and the strength of his talons. Every petty dispute which may happen between an American captain and a British officer is magnified into a national insult. The land of our fathers, whence is derived the best blood of the nation, the country to which we are chiefly indebted for our laws and knowledge, is stigmatized as a nest of pirates, plunderers and assassins. We entice away her seamen, the very sinews of her power; we refuse to restore them on application; we issue hostile proclamations; we interdict her ships of war from the common rights of hospitality; we pass non-importation acts; we lay embargoes; we refuse to ratify a treaty in which she has made great concessions to us; we dismiss her envoy of peace, who came purposely to apologize for an act unauthorized by her government; we commit every act of hostility against her in proportion to our means and station. Observe the conduct of the two nations, and our strange conduct. France robs us, and we love her; Britain courts us, and we hate her."

²⁰Writing of Napoleon's campaigns, Thomas Jefferson expressed the opinion that "if Bonaparte conquered Russia, England would be but a breakfast." This was the general opinion in America.

²¹This he had always hoped for. In 1778, in a letter to Ralph Izard, Mr. Adams wrote: "She (France) is, and will be, in spite of the obstacles of language, of customs, religion and government, our natural ally against Great Britain, as long as she shall continue our enemy, and that will be at least as long as she shall hold a foot of ground in America." And in 1786, when minister to the Court of St. James, he advised that, if the western posts then held by Great Britain were not "immediately evacuated," the United States should "declare war directly, and march one army to Quebec and another to Nova Scotia." These opinions he never changed or modified. *This son of frigid New England* desired the acquisition of Canada as ardently as the fiercest of the "War-hawks" of the fiery South.

²²This was also an expression of Thomas Jefferson. In a letter to Thomas Lieper, written on January 1st, 1814, he lamented the fact of: "How much trouble a handful of British soldiers in Canada have given us."

²³As early as 1780 John Adams conceived the idea that Count de Vergennes was intriguing to prevent the cession to the colonies the right of the fisheries; and thereafter he devoted much of his energy to frustrating this supposed intrigue.

²⁴John Quincy Adams, the son of John Adams, was one of the American commissioners of peace at Ghent. His father had impressed upon him the importance of preserving the fisheries to the United States, and had been fully confident that they would be preserved. In a letter to Rush he had declared his belief that "Bayard, Russell, Clay and

For some years thereafter the correspondence of John Adams was burdened with senile complaints against the British government for withholding the American rights to the fisheries, and with equally senile threats of reclaiming them. "We compelled Great Britain," he declared, "to acknowledge them in the most solemn manner, before God and the world, in the treaty of peace in 1783." They were, he contended, "demanded as an ultimatum; our rights to the fisheries, as practiced before the revolution, was no more a grant from Great Britain to us, than the treaty was a grant from us to Canada." "We discovered them. We explored them." "We demand only those equal rights and privileges that we have always held, possessed and enjoyed. These we assert, and these we will have." Once he descended to something like entreaty: "They are of more importance to us," he argued, "than to any other nation; it would be ill-natured in the English to deprive us of them; if they have the power, which they have not. There is room enough and fish enough for both nations."²⁴

Though John Adams resided for several years in England, he made few acquaintances there, and knew no more of the real Englishman than he knew of the sources of the Nile, which he seems to have imagined lay in India.²⁵ When, in 1817, a petition was sent to the House of Commons praying for the establishment of annual parliaments and manhood suffrage, he pronounced it to be "a declaration of war between the government and the people." He included old King George among "sovereigns who are conspiring in holy and unhallowed (sic) leagues against the progress of human knowledge and human liberty."

Upon the restoration of peace in 1815, he tendered his condolence to the hero of Waterloo on his hopeless prospects; despaired as he was to eke out the remainder of his miserable existence 'the object of the contempt and detestation of his fellow peers. "What will become of Wellington?" he asked. "Envied, hated, despised by all the barons, earls, viscounts, marquesses, as an upstart, a *parvenue*, elevated over their heads (for these people have no idea of any merit but birth), Wellington must pass the rest of his days, buffeted, ridiculed, scorned and insulted."

John Adams found his proper sphere of influence in the ranks of the Disunion party. In any other he would have passed his days in obscurity, struggling in petty rivalry with his professional competitors. As a Disunionist he attained to eminence, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the success of his party, which brought him fame and fortune, was in no slight degree owing to his ability and exertions.²⁶

John Adams came first into prominent public notice during the agitation against the Townshend Acts. In 1765 he had been employed by a Boston town meeting to present to Governor Bernard a memorial praying for the opening of the courts, in which business had been suspended in consequence of the destruction of the stamps by the mob. But in this employment he had been associated with Jeremiah Gridley, the dean of the provincial bar, and its best known and respected member, and with James Otis, its most popular one. So that any notoriety the

even Gallatin (the other commissioners), would cede the fee-simple of the United States as soon as they would the fisheries." Nevertheless the fisheries were "ceded." The old man's indignation, on receiving this news, was great. He wrote to James Lloyd, who had bidden him rejoice at the conclusion of peace: "With what feelings of indignation, of grief, sorrow and humiliation I rejoice, I leave you to consider after reading the enclosed letter." The enclosed letter was from his son, conveying the unwelcome information that the fisheries were lost.

²⁵In an attempt to prove the right of his countrymen to the enjoyment of the fisheries, John Adams makes use of a singular piece of sophistry. "We have the rights," he asserts, "of British subjects. Not that we are now British subjects; not that we were British subjects at the treaty of 1783, but as having been British subjects, and entitled to all the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of British subjects, which we had possessed before the Revolution, which we never had surrendered, forfeited or relinquished, and which we never would relinquish any farther than in that treaty is expressed, our right was clear and indubitable to fish in all places in the sea where British subjects had fished, or ever had a right to fish." It is odd, indeed, to find the man who among the first to deny that the colonists were British subjects, when in fact they were so, labor to prove that they had a right to partake in the privileges of British subjects, when in fact they were so no longer.

²⁶In a letter to Jefferson, John Adams, referring to a voyage of a fellow townsman up that historic stream, observed that "it opens up a prospect of resurrection from the dead of those vast and ancient countries of Abyssinia and Ethiopia; a free communication with India and the River Niger and the City of Timbuctoo." It required, he declared, but "a few American steamboats and our Quincy stone-cutters" to "soon make the Nile as navigable as our Hudson, Potomac or Mississippi."

Which was very disrespectful to the cataracts.

²⁷Single-handed John Adams would not have been able to organize a victory for the Disunionists, but as a coadjutor of his cousin Samuel he was invaluable.

young and inexperienced lawyer may have attained was overshadowed by the fame of his coadjutors.

But in 1769 Gridley was dead, and the growing eccentricities of Otis, which culminated in insanity, together with his refusal to follow the treasonable course marked off by the Disunion chiefs, had lost him the confidence of these gentlemen. This left the field clear for the exertions of John Adams and he made the most of the opportunity.

Among other employments in the Disunion cause, he had become legal adviser to the "Sons of Liberty," with whose leaders he had become acquainted in 1766.²⁷ The following year he was elected to the house of representatives as a member for the town of Boston, and thereafter to both Congresses, where, of all the delegates, save the elder Adams, he was the most uncompromising advocate of Disunion.

During the early months of 1768, another contestant entered the field of controversy. One who, though taking the same side, in his character, temperament and even in his objects, was the very opposite of John Adams. This was John Dickinson, a lawyer of Philadelphia, a man of a nervous temperament and aristocratic tastes.²⁸ He was the writer of a series of letters, twelve in number, first contributed to the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, and afterward published in a pamphlet, entitled "Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies." This work became at once exceedingly popular. In the same year an addition, with a preface written by Dr. Franklin, was published in London, and another in Paris in the year following.

It seems difficult to account for the great appreciation of these letters. They furnished no argument for the Disunion cause that had not been advanced by other writers. The style, though scholarly, did not in the least sustain the assumed character of the writer.

They put forward the well-worn plea of the injustice of taxation without representation. But the writer, like all who argued on the Disunion side, with the single exception of James Otis, made no plea for that representation. He admitted the right of parliament to impose commercial duties, but as his arguments were specially directed against the Townshend Act, he was forced to set up a distinction between duties for the regulation of trade and duties for revenue. For this purpose he constructed a kind of syllogism, or chain of reasoning, in which each premise contains a conclusion: "Let these truths be indelibly impressed on our minds: that we cannot be happy without being free; that we cannot be free without being secure in our property; that we cannot be secure in our property, if, without our consent, others may, as by right, take it away;²⁹ that taxes imposed upon us by Parliament do thus take it away; that duties laid for the sole purpose of raising revenue are taxes."

He did not hesitate to hint at armed resistance to parlia-

²⁷"Spent the evening with the Sons of Liberty at their own apartment in Hanover Square, near the tree of liberty. . . . John Avery, distiller or merchant, of a liberal education; John Smith, the brazier; Thomas Crafts, the painter; Edes, the printer; Stephen Cleverly, the brazier; Chase, the distiller; Joseph Field, master of a vessel; Henry Bass, George Trott, jeweler, were present. . . . Was very civilly and respectfully treated by all present. . . . I heard nothing but such conversation as passes at all clubs, among gentlemen, about the times. No plots, no machinations."—*Diary of John Adams, January 15th, 1766. Life and Works, Vol. II, 178-179.*

As may be remembered, six of the men mentioned as the entertainers of John Adams, were the ringleaders of the stamp act riot, in which the property of Chief Justice Hutchinson was destroyed. This fact is established by William Gordon in his history. This Gordon was an Englishman, who had gone to Massachusetts to afford aid and comfort to the Disunionists in their warfare against the home government. After independence was won, he returned to his native land in order there to publish a history of the conflict, by which he hoped to reap rich returns. In this he was disappointed, but his history is of value as establishing minor details which no other writer treats of; otherwise, as might be expected, it is untrustworthy.

²⁸"Mr. Dickinson, the farmer of Pennsylvania, came in his coach, with four beautiful horses. . . . He is a shadow; tall, but slender as a reed; pale as ashes; one would think at first sight that he could not live a month; yet upon a more attentive inspection, he looks as if the springs of life were strong enough to last many years."—*Diary of John Adams, August 31st, 1774. Life and Works, Vol. II, p. 360.*

Later Mr. Adams describes Mr. Dickinson as being "very modest, delicate and timid."

²⁹Those who have derived their opinion of the moving cause of the revolution from American histories, in which is emphasized the alleged fact that its supporters were actuated alone by principle, on reading the literature of that time, will be surprised to discover how greatly the fear of injury to, or loss of property influenced their actions. Examples of this fact may be found in the writings of every prominent Disunionist, little and great, and in the memorials and manifestos of that period.

mentary authority: "If at length it become undoubted that an inveterate determination is formed to annihilate the liberties of the governed, the English history affords frequent examples of resistance by force." But he declared that this "never can be justifiable, until the people are *fully convinced* that any further submission will be destructive to their happiness." In the meantime, he advocated "the united efforts of these provinces" against the attempts of Parliament to tax the colonies.

But in thus advocating resistance to measures of the home government, which he held to be unlawful and unjust, Mr. Dickinson, unlike the Disunion leaders, did so in the character of a loyal subject of the empire. He held that: "In truth, the prosperity of these provinces is founded in their dependence on Great Britain," which is "a generous, sensible and humane nation." He warned his fellow colonists: "Be on your guard against those who may, at any time, endeavor to stir you up, under pretence of patriotism, to any measures disrespectful to our sovereign and our mother country." "Every government," he told them, "falls into wrong measures. . . . But every such measure does not dissolve the obligation between the governors and the governed." "Let us behave like dutiful children who have received unmerited blows from a beloved parent. . . . Let our complaints speak, at the same time, the language of respect and veneration."

In Mr. Dickinson's arguments there is to be found some obscurity of meaning and confusion of thought. There is wanting a plain exposition of what should govern the relations of the Parliament and the colonies. Mr. Dickinson is willing to admit the supremacy of Parliament, yet would deprive it of all authority. He would have the colonies remain in the Empire, yet be without the scope of its government. He seems to look forward with approval to the gradual assumption by the provincial legislatures of greater and still greater authority, which gradually, but inevitably, would have produced a complete separation of the colonies from the mother country.

But this he did not desire. Let it be said that there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Dickinson's protestation of respect and affection for the mother land. Perhaps it was this fact, and because he so eloquently pleaded for cordial relations with Great Britain, that caused the Disunion leaders to be eager for the dissemination of his writings; for it accorded with their purpose that their supporters in England, and their lukewarm adherents in the colonies should believe that they were only agitating for reform and not for independence.

However this may be, it is certain that Mr. Dickinson remained a consistent opposer of Disunion, until overborne by a pressure he had not the fortitude to resist.³⁰ He had vainly imagined that he could lead the colonists in a constitutional resistance to the obnoxious measures of the home government, but found too late that he had delivered himself into the power of the Disunionists, whose principles he abhorred, and was forced in appearance to support measures that he believed would bring ruin.

Both before and after the publication of the "Farmer's Letters," Mr. Dickinson had written on the relations of the colonies with the home government, in one of which he opposed the contentions of the celebrated Loyalist writer, Joseph Galloway; but though these papers were skilfully written, none of them achieved the fame of the first mentioned.

By his persistent opposition to Disunion, Mr. Dickinson lost the confidence of the leaders of that party.³¹ By his submission

³⁰While at the Second Continental Congress, to which Mr. Dickinson and John Adams were delegates, the last named describes the effect upon the former of a speech advocating independence. "Mr. Dickinson was very much terrified at what he said," he tells us, and "began to tremble for his cause. . . . He broke out upon me in a most abrupt and extraordinary manner; in as violent a passion as he was capable of feeling, and with an air, countenance and gestures as rough and haughty as if I had been a schoolboy and he the master, he vociferated: 'What is the reason, Mr. Adams, that you New Englandmen oppose our measures of reconciliation? . . . Look ye! If you don't concur with us in our pacific system, I and a number of us will break off from you in New England, and we will carry on the opposition by ourselves in our own way.'"—*Life and Works, Vol. II, pp. 409-410.*

Shortly before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, according to the account of John Adams, "Mr. Dickinson, however, was determined to bear his testimony against it. He had prepared himself apparently with great labor and ardent zeal, and in a speech of great length, and with all his eloquence, he combined together all that had before been written in pamphlets and newspapers, and all that had, from time to time, been said in Congress by himself and others. He conducted the debate, not only with great ingenuity and eloquence, but with equal politeness and candor."

³¹In a letter to his wife, written in April, 1777, John Adams informed her that "he (Mr. Dickinson) is in total neglect and disgrace here."

to their domination he lost that of the Loyalists. He was despised by the former as a weakling, and distrusted by the latter as a traitor.

To reclothe himself in the good opinion of the Disunionists he did not disdain to profess sentiments opposed to his principles. For this purpose, too, after the outbreak of hostilities, he even undertook a military expedition against the British troops, for which was conferred upon him the nominal rank of brigadier-general; but he accomplished nothing in that employment.³² His heart was not in the work; he soon abandoned the field of war for the field of politics. But in that, too, he failed. During the war he was appointed president of the council of two several colonies; Delaware and Pennsylvania; and, at its close, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention.

But he never regained the favor of those he had helped to attain their ambitious ends. He passed his later years in retirement, and the man whose name had been on every tongue died forgotten by friend and foe.

The unwise—though, perhaps, constitutional—measure of Lord Hillsborough in directing Governor Bernard to require the Massachusetts House of Representatives to rescind its action in regard to the circular letter had helped the cause of Disunion by gaining for it the adherence of men of moderate views. As Franklin said: "It warmed moderation into zeal." Such men regarded the order as an invasion of their charter rights, and as foreboding an arbitrary ministerial rule; they were honestly alarmed for the outcome.

Lord Hillsborough, who had been appointed Secretary for the Colonies, and thus had taken the place in relation to them formerly held by the Board of Trade, in his letter of instructions to Governor Bernard, had complained of a want of "a spirit of prudence and respect for the constitution" manifested by "a large majority" of the members of the House. He rebuked them for presumption in "reverting to, and resolving upon a measure of so inflammatory a nature as that of writing to the other colonies on the subject of their intended representation against some late acts of Parliament." "His Majesty," he continued, "considers this step as evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of Parliament, and to revive those unhappy divisions and distractions which have operated so prejudicially to the true interests of Great Britain and the colonies."

In thus writing, Lord Hillsborough did, in fact, set forth the aims and objects of the Disunion party of Massachusetts in procuring the despatch of the circular letter. They had intended all these things, and more. But it is now easy to see—though not so easy then—that he took the worst possible way to deal with the subject. Instead of taking means to quiet the fears of the well-intending colonists, and to point out to them that the grievances complained of were pretended or fancied ones, he furnished them with a real grievance; one that might well cause them to believe that their constitutional rights were being infringed. Henceforth the Disunionists could point out to their wavering fellow-colonists the spectacle of their legislative halls closed and barred against their representatives by the arbitrary commands of a minister, as foreshadowing worse to come, if they did not protest.³³

³²A similar account of the career of Mr. Dickinson was given by Mr. Adams—so he tells us—to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, while on a voyage home on the "Sensible" frigate. Naturally Mr. Adams took advantage of the opportunity to impugn his motives in opposing disunion: "I explained," he declared, "as well as I could in French, the inconsistency of the farmer's letters, and his perseverance in that inconsistency in Congress. Mr. Dickinson's opposition to the Declaration of Independency. . . . That his opposition to independency had lost him the confidence of the people, who suspected him of timidity and avarice, and that his opposition sprang from those passions; but that he had since turned out with the militia against the British troops, and, I doubted not, might in time regain the confidence of the people."—*Diary of John Adams, June 20th, 1779, Life and Works, Vol. III, pp. 214-215.*

If the "passions of timidity and avarice" did influence Mr. Dickinson, it is at least as probable that they influenced him in his opposition of the home government, as that they influenced him in his opposition to Disunion.

³³Even in making this plea the Disunionists put themselves in the wrong; for they had contended against the control of Parliament, and for that of the crown. In ordering the dissolution of the Assembly, the authority of the King had been exercised in a constitutional manner, through his minister. The Disunionists had again been taken at their words; but the control of the crown did not please them any more than did the control of Parliament, to which they had made such strenuous objection. As, under their own interpretation of the Constitution, they could take no exception to this act upon constitutional grounds, they

In Lord Hillsborough's letter the Governor was directed, in case the House refused to "rescind the resolution which gave birth to the circular letter from the Speaker, and to declare their disapprobation of, and dissent to, that rash and hasty proceeding" to "immediately dissolve them."

The Assembly did refuse to rescind their resolution, and by a vote of ninety-two to seventeen. Thereafter the anti-rescindors were celebrated as heroes. Speeches were made in their honor, songs were sung in their praise, and the fame of the "Glorious Ninety-two" resounded through the colonies. But for the minority, the seventeen rescinders, no censure was too severe, no name too vile. To further disgrace them in the eyes of the people, it was charged by those who well knew the falsity of the assertion, that in voting as they had, they had sold their consciences for pay and emoluments of office.³⁴

But in truth these despised "rescindors" and those who supported them, had acted from truly patriotic motives. Among them were men of the best standing in the province.³⁵ They saw the colony drifting farther and farther toward anarchy, and hoped by this means to arrest its downward course.

On the other hand, many of the glorified "anti-rescindors" were mere tools of the Disunion leaders, or impelled to vote as they directed by craven fears of persecution at their hands.

Upon its refusal to vote as directed, the Assembly was dissolved by the Governor. But before they adjourned the members had prepared and adopted a petition to the king, couched in the most loyal and humble terms, and protesting that it was the "highest ambition of the House, and of the people whom they represent, to stand before his Majesty in their just character of affectionate and loyal subjects."

This petition had something to say about rights "founded on the eternal laws of reason and equity," and it "entreated the suspension of further judgment of the temper of the people and the conduct of the Assembly"; but nothing tangible was prayed for. It was, in short, as were all the voluminous mass of memorials and petitions emanating from the pens of the Disunion leaders, mere generalization, carefully avoiding any specific request for reform, and was intended, as were all of them, solely for the purpose of influencing the minds of the colonists, and calling their attention to the grievances they were obliged to endure.³⁶ By this means was the army of discontent continually recruited to fight the battles of the Disunion cause.

were obliged to content themselves with complaining of it as an unkindness. But their object was attained if, by doing so, they could arouse ill-feeling against the government.

³⁴"You will see seventeen rescinders, wretches without sense or sentiment, rewarded with commissions to be justices of the peace, justices of the common pleas, and presently justices of the King's bench. The consequence of this will be that the rod of power will be stretched out against the poor people."—*John Adams, Life and Works, Vol. II, p. 251.*

Fortunately, none of the horrors predicted by Mr. Adams ever came to pass.

³⁵"David Sewell is not of the liberty side; the Moultons, Lymans and Sewells, and Sayards, are all of the prerogative side. . . . When we met to return thanks to the ninety-two anti-rescindors, none of them voted for it; though none of them but Sayward and his bookkeeper had courage enough to hold up his hand when the vote was put the contrary way."—*Diary of John Adams, July 1st, 1770, Life and Works, Vol. II, p. 243.*

These men were of the best blood of New England, and their motives were doubtless honest ones. David Sewell afterwards joined the Disunionists, though his relative, Jonathan, remained steadfast in the Loyalist faith.

³⁶Governor Bernard relates that upon the drafting of this petition, Samuel Adams proposed to publish it immediately. To this Otis objected, saying that it was not "proper to publish it so soon, that he (Lord Hillsborough, the minister to whom it was addressed) may receive a printed copy before the original comes to his hand." To which Adams answered: "What signifies that? You know it was destined for the people, and not for the minister."



A perfect tea is a perfectly blended tea. The KEROMA TEAS are perfectly blended, and include the choicest growths of India and Ceylon. *Exceptional strength and richness of flavor* are distinguishing marks of the KEROMA TEAS.

Prices ranging from 50c. to \$1.00 per pound. Samples sent upon request.

Agent "THE BRAHMA CEYLON TEA."

EDWARD KERR, 304 Sacramento St., cor. Front, San Francisco

Orders by mail or otherwise receive immediate attention.

Order, Scottish Clans.

CLAN FRASER No. 78, O. S. C., listened to a splendid lecture on Wednesday last. members and friends tilling Lyric Hall "Where the Purple Heather Blooms," was the subject, the speaker being Dr. Ian Grant, the noted Scotch traveler. Some splendid views of Scottish scenery were shown.

Caledonian Club.

THINGS are quiet in the Club at present, the members taking life easy after the exertions of the holiday season. A night with the "Kilties" was enjoyed by a large number. On the 4th inst. a stag social will be given in Scottish Hall.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE St. Andrew's Society of San Francisco will hold their annual picnic the first Saturday in May at Fairfax Park. A committee is at work on the arrangements, details of which we will give in a future number.

Scottish Thistle Club.

SINCE the advent of the new officers the Scottish Thistle Club seems to have taken on a new lease of life. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. The membership roll is increasing and everything points to a most successful year. The last "smoker" given by the club was, in the parlance of the members, a "cracker-jack." The large meeting hall was packed to overflowing and the selections rendered were of an exceedingly high order. Royal Chief George W. Paterson presided and the original manner in which he introduced the various artists, who contributed towards the evening's pleasure, met with the approbation of the members, who came forward at the conclusion of the meeting and expressed their congratulations to him—a most unusual incident.

The newly appointed Literary Committee, consisting of Clansmen T. C. Hunter, Geo. Dow, Wm. Crystal, A. E. Carlisle and Wm. Murray, had their first inning at that meeting and showed by their untiring energies that they were fired with the proper spirit to make such occasions a success. The following were the entertainers: Robert Howden, James Nevin, Tom Hunter, M. S. Morrison, K. McLean, C. J. Cowley, Rollin Rintoul, David Finnie, David Donald, R. H. Murray, Chas. Grieve, John Forbes and Pipers Ross, McKenzie and Bain.

In the near future it has been decided to hold a ladies' night, which, no doubt, will prove a very popular event.

The Tour of the Kilties.

The famous Scottish-Canadian band, "The Kilties," will tour the entire State of California, appearing in all the leading cities from San Francisco to San Diego. The itinerary is as follows:

Monday, Feb. 29, Hollister; Tuesday, March 1, Santa Cruz; Wednesday, March 2, afternoon, at University at Berkeley and evening at Oakland; March 3, afternoon at Los Gatos and evening at San Jose; the 4th at Stanford University, 5th at Stockton, 6th at Sacramento, 7th at Nevada City, afternoon, Grass Valley, evening; 8th, Marysville, afternoon; Oroville, evening; 9th, Napa, afternoon; Santa Rosa, evening; 10th, Martinez afternoon and Vallejo evening; 11th, Modera, 12th, Fresno, and then to the leading cities of Southern California. This is without doubt the finest musical organization we have had in years.

Famous Stone Carver Dead.

Robert Ellin, who had an international reputation as a stone and wood carver, died at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., February 6. He came from England in 1867, and was looked upon as the founder of the artistic stone carving business in the United States. Many of the finest homes in New York were ornamented by him.

W. G. M.
Beans with Chili Sauce
Is Strictly a Vegetarian Dish (No Pork)
Very Appetizing and Nutritious

AT YOUR GROCERS

Sons of St. George.

BURNABY LODGE, 78, has unfortunately had quite a large sick list during the past month, but it is pleasing to note that several of the brothers are on the sure road to immediate recovery. The officers of the Lodge are showing great proficiency in the rendition of the Lodge ritual, and are entitled to much credit for the interest they take in the work. During the month we had the pleasure of initiating into our membership Mr. Fred T. Tregoning of New Almaden, Cal. Married life seems to still hold forth charms to the bachelor. Bro. Ed Palmer is the latest member of the Lodge to succumb to Cupid's wiles. We wish him success on his new venture.

On March 12th Burnaby Lodge will give a smoker in Laurel Hall, complimentary to the members and their friends. A programme of high merit has been prepared by the Social Committee, and no expense will be spared to make this a memorable occasion.

P. C. W.

Pickwick Lodge will listen to a lecture on "Imperial Federation," by Chas. W. Pope, on Monday evening the 7th inst. Englishmen are invited. Pickwick Lodge meets at 320 Post Street.

Death has claimed brother Gaylard, an old and highly esteemed member of Pickwick. While the sad event was not unexpected, the news caused a profound shock in the Lodge. The deceased had always been an active worker and was ever ready with his services and his money to further the interests of the Lodge. His loss is keenly felt. Beautiful services were held over the remains, at the Lodge room and Odd Fellows' cemetery, where, by his wish, his mortal part was cremated.

Resolutions of condolence have been sent to his widow and relatives.

Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, is constantly increasing in membership, and its reserve fund now amounts to nearly seven hundred dollars. To the activity of the social enterprises of the lodge is due much of the success, for the celebration of its frequent "smokers" is usually followed by applications for membership. The lodge has the best attention of Brothers Sharpe and Meek, the latter Grand Messenger; these two are among the representative business men of Los Angeles. Edward Cooper, a lawyer from New Zealand, is now pursuing his duties as Secretary, having been elected for the third time.

Prince Albert Lodge, Nevada City, tendered a reception to John Tredinnick, one of its popular members, on February 15th, prior to the brother's departure for Idaho, where he goes to fill a responsible position with a mining company. In a neat and complimentary speech Rev. J. Sims presented Mr. Tredinnick with a beautiful gold watch and chain, a present from the employees of the Champion mine. In his remarks Rev. Sims referred to the high esteem in which Mr. Tredinnick was held by his many friends and spoke of his long experience in the mines of Nevada County.

Mr. Tredinnick replied in a feeling manner and accepted the gift with many thanks. A banquet and a first-class musical programme were features of the gathering.

Derby Lodge on February 23d held family reunion in its lodge room. A good programme was rendered, the recently formed Choral Society making some fine contributions.

Over 50 per cent of the foreign trade of Asia Minor is British.

BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7, will give a Leap Year party on the 9th inst. at 909 Market Street. Much fun is expected. The Lodge will furnish chaperons for the gentlemen visitors and immunity from undesirable matrimonial proposals is guaranteed. However, the chaperons will obligingly make themselves scarce in cases where there is a likelihood of serious business being transacted, they being engaged merely to protect the unsophisticated young men from triffers. In addition to the Leap Year features, the entertainment will include vocal and instrumental pieces and dancing.

R. M.

Daughters of St. George.

The leap year social and dance given by Empress Victoria Lodge February 19th was a decided success. The hall was crowded by the members and guests. A short programme only was rendered, dancing being the principal feature. Strict leap year rules were enforced, under the able supervision of Mrs. Lottie Jeffrey, floor manager, and her assistants. An eloquent address was delivered by Mr. W. Witts of the Sons of St. George, stating the benefits and privileges derived by those who join this prosperous and popular Lodge. One of the chief objects in giving this social and dance was to assist a distressed sister, with a family of little children, and it well deserved the success it gained.

H. W.

The King a Clergyman.

King Edward's many offices in the state demand from time to time much hard work of his majesty. He is, of course, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, a field marshal, an admiral and titular head of the Established Church, but few people, even in England, know that he is also a clergyman—and with a salary, too.

St. David's Cathedral, in Pembrokeshire, Wales, claims his majesty, as a prebendary, and although his office entitles him to the munificent salary of £1 a year, there is no record that he has ever preached a sermon to the simple folk of the principality.

The males of King Edward's line were officially installed, and the ecclesiastical conscience is now somewhat disturbed because it is feared that his majesty has no particular liking for the ministry. The King's stall in the cathedral is surmounted by the royal arms, and no one can occupy it without the King's permission.

The cathedral is named after the patron saint of Wales, who was buried near the altar and whose shrine used to be visited by many pilgrims back in the Middle Ages. Even William the Conqueror took the trouble to go and see it. The age of the original structure is doubtful, but some idea of it can be had from the fact that the work of rebuilding it into its present form began in 1180.

The Canadians won a great victory in the international bonspiel at Minneapolis. The score was 105 to 101, only decided in the last three shots.

California Gold!

Copper, Asbestos; from proved properties. Recent rich strikes. Free trip to Mines. Stock now at bargain. Will soon soar out of sight. Send for illustrated prospectus, or call and see samples of ore at EASTERLY & NEWHALL, 518 Parrott Building, San Francisco.

\$1 Suits Cleaned and Tailor Pressed, \$1.
Suits called for and delivered FREE OF CHARGE. Send postal.

Bon Marche Clothing Renovatory
L. B. NORDLUND, Mgr.

40 Ellis St., Rooms 14, 15, and 16. Phone Drumm 44

TULLOCH'S THOROUGHbred POULTRY EGGS FOR HATCHING

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Eggs \$2.00 per 15, from First Prize Pen, San Francisco Show, 1903

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs \$2.00 per 15. E. B. Thompson Strain

PEKIN DUCKS

Eggs \$2.00 per 12, First and Second Prize Winners, San Francisco Show, 1903

BIG TREE DUCK RANCH

2631 San Jose Ave.

Alameda, Cal.

Poet Yeats Criticized.

IN AN address delivered at the Alhambra Theatre, William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, expounded sentiments most antagonistic to progressive thought.

"In unity," he said, "there is no chance for individuality. The Celtic people are unconsciously influenced by English literature, dress, manners and speech; this is to be deplored. Ireland and England should never mix."

He evidently forgot that "insularity in individuals as in nations leads to small, hard prejudices."

He laid much stress on the poverty of Ireland and quoted an anonymous verse which advised a young man to "make a business tour through Munster and shoot a landlord, to be of use." Following this he read a poem entitled "The Greatest Curse Ever Delivered Upon England."

The suffering and distress of the Irish people are too well known to necessitate an enlargement of the topic here. No audience would fail to feel the uttermost sympathy for a people whose sufferings have been so intense and continuous. Though England may have been partly to blame for the distressing conditions, she is now trying in every possible way to improve the condition of the Irish people, and if Mr. Yeats has the interest of his people at heart, he surely would not lash the power which is helping them towards prosperity. Instead of widening the breach between the countries, he should concentrate all his sentiment and passion towards linking the two isles. Instead of deploring the fact that English literature and manners were influencing his people, he should be so far sighted that he would rejoice, seeing, that when two peoples read the same literature they are apt to understand each other the better.

As Mr. Yeats is the leader of the Celtic revival in Ireland, he devoted part of his address to this subject. He said "Though the intercourse of nations is carried on through means of modern language, still, the Celtic tongue should be revived, as it would restore the folk-lore to the dignity of masterly verse and develop throughout the land a genuine passion for real Irish drama. The Irish people," he said, "had little time to read and he sometimes doubted if Ireland would ever love the written book as she has the song and story."

No doubt Mr. Yates' motives are good in endeavoring to bring about this revival; for any one who aims at lifting a nation to a higher intellectual plane is to be commended, but, is he lifting it? When a people as a nation do not read, they should have something to supply the place of books; and the most natural medium is therefore the theatre.

Is it advisable, then, to present the folk-lore dramas in which breathe the spirit of passion and revolt, and which deal entirely with the past?

Why are not the Chinese, with all their devotion to the learning which looks backward,

with all their ancient culture, equal to the wonder-working people of this raw but progressive America? Simply because they are content to exist in the mental strait-jackets, tied hard and fast to a beautiful but mummified antiquity. A great nation, like a great individual, looks forward, not backward. What was best yesterday may not be best to-day, and what is best to-day may not be best to-morrow. The past had its needs and the present has its, also, and this will undoubtedly be the case with the future. Every age creates new needs. Thus one form of government, one code of ideas, one language, may each amply fill the needs of the age which produced them, but it is as useless to fit them to our modern conditions as to expect the grown man to read the books of his childhood.

Would it not be better for the Irish people if modern plays were presented in their theatres, plays which would give them the new thought of the day, enabling them to become better equipped for mingling in commerce and politics with their English brothers; plays which tend to a higher ideal by appealing to their intellect rather than their passion?

HELEN BINGHAM.

Association Football.

The bad weather during the past three weeks has played havoc with the schedule. Few games have been played. February 14th the Vampire team defeated the Hornets, the score being 3 to 0; the Hornets, however, had only 7 men in the field. The Thistles won from the Vampires on Sunday, February 21st, the score being 3 to 0.

On Sunday, Feb. 28, the Albions beat the Independents, 4 goals to 1; the Occidental team defeated the Hornets, 2 goals to 0.

Englishmen of Los Angeles are organizing association football teams. Appleford, Sully, Higgins, Watson, McCombe, Williams, York, Thompson, Richards and McDougall are on the Vermont Park ground opposed to Dwyer, Clarke, Locke, Smith, Hughes, Haddon, Pierce, Burton, Canne and Connor; officers of the club are Dr. Bowers, Robert Sharp, H. J. Goudge, G. Sully, J. Watson. A second club has been started at Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles. Much interest is taken by the members of the fraternal English order in these enterprises.

Immigration Report for January.

Richard Eecleston, statistician for the local United States Bureau of Immigration, reports for January as follows: Number of immigrants entering the port, 685; tourists, 90. Of these 104 were Chinese, 216 English, 37 German, 13 Greeks, 186 Japs, 15 Mexicans, 23 Scandinavians, 10 Scots and 12 Spanish-Americans.

Dr. Charles W. Decker, Dentist.

Rooms 6-8-10-48, Phelan Building, entrance 806 Market street. Specialty: "Colton Gas" for the painless extracting of teeth.

Ostrich Feathers Renovated.

Ostrich feathers and boas remodeled, curled, and waterproofed; gives a luster equal to new; can be worn a season without losing curl.

POTTER WATERPROOFING CO.
50 GEARY STREET, S. F.

Eagleson's

Fancy Shirts
Neck Dress Hosiery
Underwear, Etc.

Reliable Goods at Popular Prices

SAN FRANCISCO

748-750 MARKET STREET and

242 MONTGOMERY STREET

SACRAMENTO - 717 K Street

LOS ANGELES - 112 S. Spring Street

City Telephone
BLUE 1518

City Address,
2852 MISSION ST., S. F.

ADAM HANNAH & CO.

STONE AND MONUMENTAL WORKS

At Jewish Cemeteries and near Cypress Lawn
SAN MATEO CO., CAL.

Estimates Given on all kinds of Cemetery Works; also on Moving Improvements from any of the City Cemeteries, and Draying in all its branches.

GEORGE E. MILLER
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

614 & 616 Commercial Street
Bet. Kearny & Montgomery

Stone and Office Fitting a Specialty

TELEPHONE BLACK 2091

TONKIN

PHOTOGRAPHER

1227 and 1490 Market Street

SAN FRANCISCO

JACOB SCHMITT

Bookbinder

668 Geary St., San Francisco

Near Leavenworth

TELEPHONE LARKIN 2856

W. R. WHYTE
SHORTHAND REPORTER
TYPIST

Removed from 214 Pine Street to Rooms 59-60,
Crocker Building, S. F.

PATENTS

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT

M.A. OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY

FORMERLY EXAMINER U.S. PATENT-OFFICE

527-528 PARROTT BLDG., S. F., CAL.

64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT PATENTS MAILED FREE

PHONE RED 2712

Mail orders promptly
attended to

ELASTIC STOCKINGS

Knee Caps, Anklets, Leggings, Shoulder Caps,
Suspensories.

Abdominal Supporters a Specialty.

JOHN W. HOPEWELL

MANUFACTURER

40 Ellis Street

Near Market San Francisco, Cal. Rooms 3 & 4

C. A. Fisher, Pres.

W. C. Wise, Vice-Pres.

J. S. Andrews, Sec'y & Treas.

Established in 1851

FISHER & CO., Inc.

Hatters and Furnishers

9 Montgomery St. San Francisco

THE TEMPLE BAR

HARRIS COMPANY

C. W. HARRIS, Manager

The only retail house in California importing
and dispensing the genuine

Bass Ale from the Wood

N. W. COR. SUTTER AND GRANT AVENUE

Phone Grant 59

SAN FRANCISCO

With this number the BRITISH CALIFORNIAN
completes its seventh year of publication. An
enlarged number will be issued next month to
celebrate our anniversary.

A. E. SYKES

C. G. CORSON

(Member Sons of St. George.)

PHONE JOHN 6431

The Sykes-Corson Gas Engine Repair Co.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS
INSTALLED AND REPAIRED

Competent Engineers Supplied by the Hour,
Day, or Week.

Launches and Engines Bought, Sold,
or Exchanged.

254 Beale Street, Near Folsom, S. F.

WHAT IS..... LUSTRELAC?

It imitates perfectly NATURAL WOODS.
For FLOORS, FURNITURE, WOODWORK, ETC.

All Dealers and Bass-Huetter Paint Co., 816 Mission St., nr. 4th

IT'S
THE
IDEAL
FINISH

The British and American Union.

927 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

PREAMBLE—Recognizing that the peoples of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, and share the same ideas of freedom, humanity and progress, it shall be the object of this Union to strengthen and make permanent the political, social and commercial bonds which unite the two nations.

Any persons of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Friday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan Bldg.; Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Grey, 123 California St.; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 927 Market St.; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 10 Pine Street.

Woman's Auxillary, B. & A. U.

Meets first and third Mondays at 2 p.m.; Sherman-Clay Hall, 223 Sutter street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. R. Hewitt, 619 Capp street, San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Grey.

Cymrodorion Society.

Meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at 927 Market President..... Prof. Thos. Price Recording Secretary..... H. T. Roberts

The A. VAN DER NAILLEN SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL MINING, CIVIL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, Metallurgy, Cyanide Process, &c. Surveying, Architecture, Drawing and Assaying, 113 Fulton St., one block west of City Hall, San Francisco, Cal. Open all year. Assaying of Ores, \$25; Bullion and Chlorination Assay, \$25; Blowpipe Assay, \$10. Full Course of Assaying \$50. Established 1864. B. C. Gov. Examinations—send for catalogue.

Office Hours: Until 8:30 a. m., 12 to 2, 6 to 7 p. m.
Telephone Jackson 3896

The Thomas Sanatorium

Medical, Surgical, and Maternity cases received. Prices moderate; accommodations first-class.

X-Ray Examinations and Pictures Made.

2235 POST STREET

BETWEEN SCOTT AND DEVISADERO STS., S. F.

J. W. TREVETHICK**Brush Manufacturer**

Machine and Dandy Brushes a Specialty.
1603 MISSION ST., nr. 12th - S. F.

H. WILLIAMSON (Pickwick) A. H. TURNBULL (Burnaby)

PACIFIC BUILDING AND JOBBING CO.

Carpenters and Builders
Office and Store Fittings

612-614 CLAY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
TELEPHONE BLACK 4702

Umbrellas Repaired

Have your Umbrellas covered or repaired at

ALEXANDER'S

424 1/2 MONTGOMERY STREET, S. F.
Telephone Red 3212

C. HOULT & CO.

507 KEARNY, near California St., SAN FRANCISCO

TRUSSES**SHOULDER-BRACES and SUPPORTERS**

All Kinds of Instruments for Club-Feet, Knock-Knees Bow-Legs, Weak Ankles and All Sorts of Spine Apparatus
Elastic Stockings for the Cure of Enlarged Veins of the Leg

John F. Snow & Co.**Cleaners and Dyers**

Gloves Dyed and Cleaned

ALSO LACE CURTAINS

Ball and Evening Dresses Cleaned with Greatest Care.

Main Office City Office
184 1/2 Mission St. 8 Stockton St.
Tel. Mission 201 Tel. Main 1744

This is the only British-Californian house in the business in San Francisco.

Directory of British Societies.**SONS OF ST. GEORGE.**

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

Grand President..... J. H. Cocking, Nanaimo, B. C.
Grand Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.
Grand Treasurer..... T. W. Butcher, 4150 20th St., S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO.**BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.**

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.
Worthy President..... David Johns
Worthy Secretary..... R. I. Airey

PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.
W. President..... A. Goldstien
Worthy Secretary..... T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,
Worthy President..... T. Booth
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meet Tuesdays at Linderman's Hall.
Worthy President..... F. S. Price
Worthy Secretary..... Fred Miller

SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.
Worthy President..... H. Peace, College Park
Worthy Sec'y..... E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

SACRAMENTO.**JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424**

Meets Thursday Evenings at Foresters' Building
Worthy President..... F. R. Pulford, 1112 J St.
Worthy Secretary..... W. H. Button, 900 M St.

GRASS VALLEY.**VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.**

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.
Worthy President..... John Dower
Worthy Secretary..... Rd. D. Gluyas

NEVADA CITY.**PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, No. 462.**

Meets 2d and 4th Saturday eves; Pythian Castle.
Worthy President..... Wm. Avery
Worthy Sec'y..... Thos. H. Waters, Nevada City

LOS ANGELES.**ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.**

Meets Mondays at 119 S. Spring St.
W. President..... F. S. Shooter, 330 Buena Vista St.
W. Secretary..... Ed. Cooper, 1947 Estrella Ave.

PASADENA.**ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.**

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Pythian Hall.
Worthy President, A. Stannard, 726 Elmira St.
W. Secretary..... T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE**SAN FRANCISCO.****BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.**

Meets every Monday night at 909 1/2 Market St.
Worthy President..... Mrs. R. C. Findley
W. F. Sec..... Mrs. R. Meadows, 328 Ellis St.

EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Mondays, Red Men's Hall, 320 Post St.
Wy. Pres..... Mrs. Ethel Flack
Wy. F. Secty..... Mrs. H. Williams, 2525 Post St.

LOS ANGELES.**VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.**

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.
W. Pres..... Mrs. A. Matthews
W. Sec..... Miss A. B. Gresswell, 4120 Central Ave.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Object: To Aid Destitute Britishers.
Office, 506 Battery St., San Francisco. Board meets 1st Tuesday in each month, at 4 P. M.

CLAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C.**OBJECTS OF THE CLAN**

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

MEMBERSHIP

Active membership is confined to Scotchmen, sons or immediate descendants of sons of Scotchmen or Scotch-women, not under 18 years of age nor over 50 years.

BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00

FEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief T. A. Monroe
Secretary Alex. King, Jr.

CLAN MACDONALD (of Glencoe) OAKLAND, CAL.

Meets second and fourth Fridays (8 p. m.), Fraternal Hall, 14th and Washington Sts.

Chief..... A. G. Rhodes
Secretary..... A. Proctor, 814 33d St., Oakland

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Meets twice a month on the first and third Friday evenings, at Scottish Hall, S. F.

Chief A. M. Macpherson
1st Chieftain..... S. McGregor
2d Chieftain..... F. F. Finlay
3d Chieftain and Secretary..... Jas. H. Duncan
4th Chieftain..... J. W. Cameron
Physician..... Dr. J. A. J. McDonald
Directors—Neil Lindsay, Rod Chisholm, W. W. Finlayson, J. B. Johnstone, R. McD. Murray.

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief..... Geo. W. Paterson
Chieftain..... David Young
Recorder..... Alex. E. Carlisle
Treasurer..... John Ross
Financial Secretary..... Jas. Tod
Property-man J. W. Davidson
Sergeant at Arms..... Geo. Dow
Trustees..... { Thos. Christie
W. Campbell
R. H. Murray

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.**SAN FRANCISCO.**

The St. Andrews Society was organized September, 1863, by the Benevolent Scotchmen of San Francisco, for the purpose of assisting the deserving poor of Scottish blood. It meets every Monday Evening, at Scottish Hall where all are welcome.

President..... P. L. Dunn
Treasurer..... D. R. Wilson
Recording Secretary..... Joseph Black
Financial Secretary..... R. D. Colquhoun
Board of Relief—Jos. P. Cochran, John M. Duncan, James Kay.

Telephone Black 1705.

The "Abbotsford"

LAURISTON & ROSS:

English Ale and Porter on Draught

26 Eddy Street, Next to Tivoli Opera House, San Francisco

Telephone Brown 516

The Palms Restaurant

...and Lunch Place...

783 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO
ED. E. HESSE, Proprietor

Maybe you would like to have a Fine Photo taken, if so try

FOWZER

1148 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
OPP. HALL'S
You will never regret it.

TELEPHONE JESSIE 443

J. H. WILEY

DEALER IN **FURNITURE**

Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Etc.

931 MISSION ST. NEAR FIFTH

H. LE BARON SMITH BRITISH-AMERICAN TAILOR

Also a fine line of Ready-made Clothing
320 Bush Street - - San Francisco

CARPETS!

John Watts PHONE JESSIE 321
LONDON CARPET PLANNER

Reliable Carpet Cleaning, Laying, Renovating and Alteration Works.

Office, 410 McAllister Street
Bet. Polk and Van Ness, S. F.

Bordered or plain linoleum and oil cloth laying. Carpets taken up, altered, sewed and relaid at short notice. Spots taken out of carpets. Dealer in new and second hand carpets. Estimates given.

Tesla Coal Briquettes

More Useful for
Household Purposes than any
Known Fuel

LIGHTS QUICKLY
BURNS LIKE COKE
GIVES GREAT HEAT

NO COAL DUST

BURNS CLEANLY

NO WASTE ASHES

SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Get Your Winter Supply

Lay in Your Winter Supply

\$6.00 Ton RETAIL \$3.50 Half Ton

10th and Channel Sts.

TELEPHONE SOUTH 96 SAN FRANCISCO

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
MOULDED RECORDS
ARE THE BEST
NATIONAL PHONO. CO. ORANGE, N. J.
PETER BACIGALUPI, AGENT
933 MARKET ST., S. F.

THE OLD RELIABLE



Established 1840.

5 DAYS, 7 HRS, 23 MIN.
RECORD PASSAGE

The Oldest Line Crossing the Atlantic
When you send for friends or go to Europe
Bear in Mind the Following Facts:

THE TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS

LUCANIA & CAMPANIA

620 Feet Long, 30,000 Horse Power.
The Fastest Steamers on N. Y. Liverpool Route

THE FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS

UMBRIA and ETRURIA

525 Feet Long, 14,500 Horse Power
THE NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP

CARPATHIA { Carrying 2nd and 3rd Class only

558 Feet Long, 18,555 Tons.
THE MAMMOTH TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS

IVERNIA and SAXONIA

600 Feet Long, 14,150 Tons. Two of the Largest
Steamers that Ever Entered Port of Boston.

ULTONIA { Twin Screw, 3rd Class Only.

AURANIA { 2nd & 3rd Class Only.

SATURDAY and EXTRA TUESDAY fortnightly Sailings
from New York and Liverpool. TUESDAY from Boston
and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

F. Q. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph, Chicago

S. F. BOOTH, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

OR OUR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

STAR HOTEL

67 Clarkson Street
(LATE MINER'S ARMS)

Near West Street **NEW YORK**

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Ticket Agents for all Steamships and Railroads. Foreign Money Bought and Sold.

Mrs. J. T. Blake & Sons, Props.

The only Cornish House in New York

HEALD'S

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, San Francisco—Bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, languages, telegraphy, English branches; civil, electrical and mining engineering, etc.; day and night sessions; new eighty-page catalogue free.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured by
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
No Fits after first day's use.
CONSULTATION, personal or by mail, free and
\$2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE
Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief, for all
Nervous Disorders, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. Founded 1871.
DR. R. H. KLINE, 10 931 Arch St., Philadelphia.

BROTHER

A. W. MARTIN

(BURNABY LODGE)

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

AND EMBALMER

319 O'Farrell St., S. F.

TELEPHONE SOUTH 535

OAKLAND ADS.

G. W. McKEAND

Searcher of Records

...for Alameda County

Examiner of Land Titles.

OFFICES: 458 Eighth Street
West of Broadway

OAKLAND

TELEPHONE No. 128

Ice Cream and Charlotte Russ
made to Order

Cape Ann Bakery

HUGH HAMILTON

Birthday and Wedding Cakes
Artistically Ornamented . . .

COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS

569 to 577 Twelfth Street, Bet. Jefferson and Clay

OAKLAND, CAL.

GEORGE FAKE

Inspector of Watches for Southern Pacific Railway Co

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Diamonds and Silverware

Phone Black 4364

1113 Broadway **OAKLAND**

SPECIAL: Pants to Order, \$4.50

Joseph Lancaster

Artistic Tailoring

970 Washington Street

Phone Black 2146 Cor. Tenth, OAKLAND, CAL

James H. Duncan

Copperplate Engraver and Printer

SPECIALTIES:

Wedding Invitations

Monograms and Crests

126 Kearny St. San Francisco

TELEPHONE CLAY 694



RELIEVE FEVERISH HEAT,
PREVENT FITS, CONVULSIONS, &c.
PRESERVE A HEALTHY STATE OF THE
CONSTITUTION DURING THE PERIOD OF
TEETHING.

See that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN,
Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on
Government Stamp affixed to each packet

Sold by all Leading Druggists.



THE AURAPHONE a NEW
invention which will RESTORE the
Hearing of anyone not BORN deaf,
will prevent DEAFNESS, correct
defective hearing and enable any-
one to hear the faintest sound,
INVISIBLE IN THE EAR, causing no
discomfort. Send for pamphlet.

P. F. FINLAY,
529 ELLIS ST. San Francisco

CURTAS
IS THE NAME WE ASK
YOU TO REMEMBER
WHEN ABOUT TO
PURCHASE A PIANO.
16, 18, 20, O'FARRELL ST. S. F.

La Zacualpa Rubber Plantation

"WHAT
TWENTY DOLLARS
WILL DO."

Mailed free on application.

Full Information at Offices

713 MARKET ST SAN FRANCISCO

Sea Bathing AT THE Crystal Baths

THE TUB DEPARTMENT is superior in appointment to any on the Pacific Coast, and contains 80 pure white porcelain tubs, one-half of which are in the Ladies' Department under the charge of a matron. THE SWIMMING TANK is supplied by the American Steel and Wire Co. with a constantly flowing stream of Warm Sea Water, pumped on the flood tide through a suction pipe which lies in a depth of 40 feet of water—the tidal velocity being seven miles per hour. Our Swimming Tank is emptied every night and refilled every morning with clean, pure water.

The Crystal Baths are located on Bay Street, between Powell and Mason, North Beach (13 minutes ride on Kearny or Powell Street cars from Market Street) and can be reached from all parts of the city on ONE FARE by transfers to North Beach.

WALTER H. *Brunt* Prints Everything
FROM A CARD
TO A BOOK.

TEL. PRIVATE EXCHANGE 330

Cor. MISSION & SECOND STREETS, S. F.

DOREY & CUNNINGHAM

Men's Underwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Gloves, Neckties,
Etc. The Best Makes Only in Stock

509 MONTGOMERY STREET 4 MARKET STREET
302 MARKET STREET Phone Main 1812



WM. WALKER

Manufacturer of PIANOS and ORGANS

TUNING AND REPAIRING

1259 Mission St., S. F.

GEORGE W. LUNT.

Telephone: MISSION 7

HENRY C. BUNKER

FUNERALS QUIETLY CONDUCTED BY

BUNKER & LUNT Undertakers

2666 MISSION STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO

Mission Masonic Temple

Embalming a Specialty

Lady Attendants

Wellington Coal

Best for
Family Use

WHITE STAR LINE

U. S. Mail Twin-Screw Steamers

Boston - Queenstown - Liverpool

Boston - Naples - Genoa

DOMINION LINE

Portland (Me.) - Liverpool

Montreal - Quebec - Liverpool

MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMERS. UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS

For Sailings and Rates Apply to

C. D. TAYLOR, Pass. Agt. for the Pacific Coast

21 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

An Advertisement in
THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN
IS A PAYING INVESTMENT.

Send for rates

927 MARKET STREET

Pacific Storage Warehouse

Telephone JACKSON 281

FRANK BARKER, Proprietor

Office & Warehouse, 2316-2320 FILLMORE STREET

FURNITURE, PIANOS, TRUNKS, ETC., STORED.

N.B.—First-class wagons and experienced men to move, pack and ship your household effects to any part of the World at low rates.



I. S. R. Tevendale Nell Lindsay

Tevendale & Lindsay

WINES and LIQUORS

536 SACRAMENTO ST.

SAN FRANCISCO

Telephone Red 5069



BOOKBINDING

ENGRAVING

WALE
PRINTING Co. 621
CLAY ST.

TELEPHONE BLACK 120.

BET. MONTGOMERY & KEARNY.

TRADE

U.M.C.

MARK

Out of 43 Contestants, shooting through all the events, at the Marysville Blue Rock Tournament, October 11, 1903,

37 used U. M. C. SHELLS

Those used were Acme, Magic, Majestic, Monarch.

Out of 37 Contestants, shooting through all the events, at the Helvetia Rifle Club (Sacramento) Tournament, October 18th and 19th, 1903,

27 used U. M. C. CARTRIDGES and PRIMERS

The Cartridges used were 32-40 and 38-55.

UNION METALLIC
CARTRIDGE COMPANY

PACIFIC COAST DEPOT
86-88 First Street, San Francisco
E. E. DRAKE, Manager